Thursday, April 23, 1981
Vaisakha 3, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 23, 1981/Vaisakha 3, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Halt Station near Durgachak

*908. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Durgachak, a fast growing township adjacent to Haldia (West Bengal) have been, for a long time, demanding that a halt station be opened near Durgachak level crossing;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that South Eastern Railway authorities have turned down this demand;

(c) if so, on what ground;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal in his letter dated March 4, 1981, has urged upon him to reconsider the decision; and

(e) if so, what action if any, has been taken on the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A passenger halt at Silpa Prabesh is likely to be opened shorty. This halt will be located at a distance of less than 3 Kms. from Durgachak level crossing between Durgachak and Haldia. Location of halt at Silpa Pradesh was decided after a survey of different sites as it was found to be most convenient to serve all the areas between Durgachak and Haldia Stations. In view of one passenger halt being opened on this section, there is no justification for opening yet another halt station in such close proximity.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) South Eastern Railway has been asked to examine the proposal of shifting the proposed 'Silpa Pradesh' halt to Durgachak level crossing as suggested by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am pleased to know that the reply has been given by our young friend Mr. Mallikarjun. Is he aware of the fact that during the last 33 years although the population growth even according to the Census figures is more than 75%, your route kilometer that is, the growth of the Indian Railways, has not exceeded 11.8 per cent and that is causing serious hardship to the people? It is because the Railways happen to be the cheapest mode of transport and the least prime moving energy consumption vehicle. I am anxious to

know what weight they give to the proposals when a Chief Minister of a State examines the cases, satisfies himself and writes to the Minister of Railways. Why is it that the matter has been left to the subordinate officials to sit on judgement on the assessment made by the Chief Minister of a State? Why has this request not been readily acceded to and what is the policy that the Railway Ministry adopts in dealing with the cases where a State Government or a Chief Minister writes to them asking for new stations, new lines and new halts?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am equally anxious to answer the question of the Hon. Member. When any Chief Minister writes regarding halt stations or new lines, the general policy of the Railways is to give due importance to it. It is beyond doubt. So far as this particular halt station is concerned, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Railways that instead of Silpa Prabesh halt station, the halt station should be at the Durgachak level crossing. This matter, as has already been revealed in the Statement, is under examination. We will give due importance to it and at the earliest possible time we will try to examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am seeking clarification to my first question. That is, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had written on 4th of March, and today it is more or less one month twenty days past. As a matter of courtesy and also, since we say that we are in a federal structure, the Railway Ministry should have immediately taken a decision and, relying on his assessment, they should have acceded to his request and passed orders that the station should be created at Durgachak instantly. Why has it not been done?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, we cannot immediately pass an order on any paper which comes to the Railways. There is a proper administrative system which we adhere to. But we give due importance to the recommendations of the Chief Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My second supplementary is that you have to go through a commercial survey and a technical survey. Commercial means to ascertain the viability. Technical survey is final location survey and may be updating of the cost from the first to the last. How is it that when the facts show that in Durgachak large number of Central Government/State Government Offices, commercial banks, large number of private sector units, and statutory bodies are functioning already and there are no less than five thousand residential persons and no less than four thousand employed persons, the commercial survey conducted justified a station at Silpa Prabesh and not at Durgachak? That shows that your commercial survey was done in a perfunctory manner. Or was it that the local bus people pooled some money and managed to purchase the persons who were responsible for conducting the commercial survey and that is how they got the station shifted from Durgachak to Silpa Prabesh?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is a wrong allegation of purchasing or anything. It is all irrelevant. But what I would like to inform the House is that there was a proposal to have three halt stations between Durgachak and Haldia stations. This is about eight kilometres or so. So, after the survey it has been felt that Silpa Prabesh would be the most suitable place which is only three kilometres from the Durgachak also on both sides. Seeing the viability, it had been proposed by the Railways. And since the Chief Minister himself has taken an interest by writing a letter, we are examining it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would the hon. Minister give assurance that the Chief Minister's request will be acceded to?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I don't know why there is so much of apprehension in his mind. It has already been accepted in principle to have a halt station. The question is of location. One location was pointed out by the Railway and another has been suggested by the Chief Minister. It is not merely the Commercial angle; it has also the technical angle which has to be looked into. He is the expert on these matters who throws so much light to the House and also to the Administration. All the aspects are being taken into consideration and we are coming to the decision shorty.

श्री चतुर्भुज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में आवागमन के बहुत कम साधन हैं। पहले से जितने स्टेशन्स बने हुए हैं उन के अनुपात में देश की आबादी 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ चुकी है। लोकल ट्रेन्स, पैसेंजर गाडियां जो हैं उनके स्टेशन्स 15—20 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बने हुए हैं। दूसरे कोई आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं। जंगलों में रहने वाले जो आदिवासी हैं वे 20—20 किलोमीटर चल कर रेल पकड़ते हैं। गाडियों में भीड का यह हाल है कि आपने भी देखा होगा गाडियों की छतों पर चढ़कर लोग सफर करने लगे हैं। मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन स्टेशनों के बीच में काफी दूरी है और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहां कि हाल्ट स्टेशन 10—15 किलोमीटर के बीच में नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आप पुनः सर्वे कराकर हाल्ट स्टेशन कायम करने का प्रत्यन करेंगे ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, इसका इस प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं है आदिवासियों का जो प्रश्न है, आदिवासियों के लिए सहूलियत देना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है। यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसी स्पैसिफिक केस चाहते हैं, तो वे हमें लिखकर दें, हम उस की जांच करेंगे।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे महाविद्यालय, सोनपुर

*910. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे महाविद्यालय, सोनपुर, (बिहार) को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार इस महाविद्यालय की भूमि, इमारत और अन्य उपकरणों को बिहार विश्वविद्यालय को सौंपने का है बशर्ते कि बिहार विश्वविद्यालय इस महाविद्यालय को अपने अधिकार में ले ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका मंत्रालय इसे कब तक अपने अधिकार में लेगा ;

(घ) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे महाविद्यालय, सोनपुर के मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Sir.

(b) The proposal would be examined as and when such a request is received by the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). A request received from the Secretary, Poorvottar Railway Mahavidyalaya, Sonepur regarding taking over of the College by the Ministry has been examined and not found feasible to agree to the request.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह महाविद्यालय ऐसा है, जिसकी स्थापना रेल कर्मचारियों और जनता ने की है। इस में पढ़ने वाले 90 परसेंट लोग कर्मचारियों के लड़के-लड़कियां हैं। इस विद्यालय की स्थापना और शिलान्यास 16-7-1978 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महा प्रबन्धक ने किया था और 1978 में फिर रेलवे मंत्री ने विधिवत उदघाटन किया था।

वहां पर कुल 375 छात्र हैं और जिन में से 50 लड़कियां हैं, वहां तमाम लड़के लड़कियां रेल कर्मचारियों के हैं। जनता की इच्छा भी है और सांसदों तथा विधायकों ने भी आपको लिखा है तो ऐसी कौन सी वजह है, जिस वजह से आप उस संस्थान को लेने से इंकार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बलिराम भगत : माननीय, यह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे महाविद्यालय सोनपुर में है। इस में 353 स्टूडेंट्स हैं। इस में कोई शंका नहीं है कि इसका उदघाटन 1978 में किया गया था, भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री के द्वारा। यहां कर्मचारियों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जो कि 169 हैं। जहां तक रेलवे के लेने की समस्या है, इस को रेलवे नहीं ले सकती है। जब यूनिवर्सिटी इस को एफिलियेट कर देगी और अगर यूनिवर्सिटी वाले कोई चीज रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखेंगे, उस वक्त हम उसकी जांच करायेंगे। इस में प्रश्न यह है कि वे बिल्डिंग और कुछ लैण्ड चाहते हैं, इस संबन्ध में हमारे पास ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना नहीं आई है। यूनिवर्सिटी के पक्ष से जब वह आयेगी, हम इसकी जांच करवायेंगे।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि बिहार विश्वविद्यालय ने उस कालिज को मान्यता दे दी है और आपने कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को मान्यता के बाद विचार करेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में आप इस को कितने दिनों तक एग्जामिन करके लेने जा रहे हैं, जबकि मकान और बिल्डिंग सब इसको रेलवे ने दिया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): As you know, education is a State subject. The Railway cannot diversify its activities to various other aspects.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. P. YADAV: It is in the Concurrent List. Kindly correct yourself (*Interruptions*) ..

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Kindly bear with me. (*Interruptions*) I have not completed it. (*Interruptions*). The question is not merely for the requisition. What my hon. colleague has said is that there is no reference to the Railway Ministry asking for anything. When it comes to us, we will examine it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says, there is no reference to the Railway Ministry.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : प्रेस है, हमारे पास प्रमाण है, कहें तो मैं भेज दूंगा।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रकाश यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा था कि शिक्षा राज्य की सूची में है, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने सुधार कर लिया कि कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में है। क्या उन को जानकारी है कि देश में बहुत से विद्यालय ऐसे हैं जिन को रेलवे चलाती है, मैनेज करती है ? यदि ऐसा है तो उस का क्या आधार है ?

अभी आप ने उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया कि रिक्वेस्ट नहीं आई है, रिक्वैस्ट आने पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ

यह भी कहा गया कि वहां के मंत्री ने रिक्वेस्ट भेजी है। जब आप यह मानते हैं कि उन की तरफ से रिक्वेस्ट आई है और आपको यह जानकारी भी दे दी गई है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ने मान्यता दे दी है, तब इन बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या आप फिर से पुनर्विचार करेंगे तथा यह भी बतलायें कि इस को लेने के बारे में आप का क्या इरादा है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : यदि यूनिवर्सिटी ने उस को मान्यता दे दी है तो यूनिवर्सिटी अपनी तरफ से इस चीज को जरूर रैफर करेगी। इस वक्त यह महाविद्यालय प्राइवेटली मैनेजड है, वहां के सचिव जी ने हम को पत्र भेजा है, लेकिन यूनीवर्सिटी की तरफ से पत्र आयेगा तो हम जरूर जांच करेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या आप ने यह नीति निर्धारित कर ली है कि आगे से रेलवे अपनी प्रशासन की तरफ से कोई विद्यालय नहीं खोलेगा ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न बडा विचित्र है ....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोई विचित्र तो है ही ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : रेलवे भविष्य में विद्यालय खोलेगा या नहीं खोलेगा यह कई फैक्टर्स पर आधारित है। इस वक्त मैं नहीं बतला सकता हूं कि खोलेंगे या नहीं खोलेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : खोलने की नीति है या नहीं – मैंने स्पष्ट पूछा है ।

SHRI G. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Running the educational institutions is one of the social objectives for the employees. We have been doing it and we will continue to do it, taking the overall financial situation into consideration. But, while providing these educational facilities we can do it up to the Higher Secondary level. We cannot go to colleges and expand our activity. Our basic responsibility is to carry the freight and passengers, not to diversify all our activities.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी हमारे साथी ने जो पूछा था, यदि आप के पास मैट्रिक के बाद या हायर सैकेन्ड्री के बाद कोई योजना नहीं है तो बिलकुल सही है, हम प्रैस नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है यदि हायर सैकण्ड्री के बाद इस तरह का ईस्टीट्यूशन चलाने का विचार रखती हैं तो क्या इस महाविद्यालय को अपने अधीन लेने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : आज यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने नहीं हैं, जब आयेगा तब देखेंगे ।

Circulation of Anti-India Tape in Pakistan and West Asia

*911. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the circulation in Pakistan and West Aisa officially sponsored propaganda tape-recording denigrating India and the Indian Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government is aware of these cassette recordings. They are essentially satirical narratives on important international personalities and

events. The references to India consist of crude jokes and film songs satirizing India and our Prime Minister.

On the 4th April, 1981, our Embassy in Islamabad formally protested to the Pakistan Foreign Office against the production of these cassettes. The Ministry of External Affairs Protested to the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi on April the 2nd. It was conveyed to the Government of Pakistan that the production of such tapes is regrettable and not conducive to good neighbourly relations between the two countries. The Pakistani authorities were also requested to stop further production, recording, sale and export of such tapes.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने पाकिस्तान एम्बेसी को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रोटेस्ट किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नाराजगी व्यक्त करने के बहुत से तारीके होते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने नाराजगी व्यक्त करने का कौन सा तरीका अख्तियार किया है। यहां पर पाकिस्तान के राजदूत हैं, क्या उन को बुला कर बातचीत की है, उन को समन किया गया है और उन के सामने अपनी नाराजगी व्यक्त की है और प्रोटेस्ट किया है और पाकिस्तान की सरकार पर उस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जवाब दिया है और क्या आप के आग्रह पर विचार किया है।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Counsellor was summoned to the office and the protest was conveyed to him verbally. The Counsellor said, he will convey it to the Pakistan Government. This is the usual way in which protests are conveyed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कि जो आप ने जवाब दिया है और जो बात अखबारों में निकल रही है उस से ऐसा लगता है है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं और खास कर जब से यह सरकार आई है तब से ज्यादा बिगड़े हैं और ढाई साल तक जब हम लोगों की सरकार थी, तो सम्बन्ध बिल्कुल अच्छे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)** .. हमारे ढाई साल में अच्छे रिलेशन्स और विगत लगभग डेढ़ वर्षों में बिल्कुल सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाने के कारण क्या हैं? क्या सरकार ने कभी इन कारणों की खोज की है और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि ये रिलेशन्स बिगड़े नहीं और तनावपूर्ण स्थिति न हो बल्कि ये रिलेशन्स आपस में सुधरें, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not agree with statement that relations between India and Pakistan have deteriorated. But certain circumstances have occurred in which the relationship has become a little strained, the latest being the situation in Afghanistan on which we are taking two different stands. This Expains the strained relationship.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In my opinion, this is a very serious matter and the Government are very lightly dismissing this issue saying that they are only satirical narratives or crude jokes. That is what the answer says. I do not know whether the Minister or any member of the Cabinet had the opportunity to hear the tapes. The tapes are in circulation in this country. I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to two things. The first is that the compere alleges that Mrs. Gandhi recently held a dinner in New Delhi in honour of the former Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan. That is being

circulated in the Arab world and in our country. It is very likely that our relations with the Arab world may be damaged. Secondly, it is ridiculous; by this particular propaganda, they are maligning our hon. Prime Minister and the image of our country. I will quote from one of the tapes which I had the fortune to listen. It says:

> "After the victory 1980, Mrs. Gandhi requested the compere to play the popular song *'sharafat chor di maine, mohabbat chor di'*. . .
>
> 'I have forsaken decency for it does not pay."

This is what the tape contains and we are only satisfied by sending a protest note! You will ask me, "What is your suggestion?" I am not going to make any suggestion. I would like to know whether it is correct that this is the statement which is being played on the tape and that too in Pakistan, where it is subject to State censorship. This is being circulated in the Arab world and in our country. You said, on 2nd April, we submitted **a protest note.** What is the response? Is it being circulated in India also? May I know whether you intend to take any further steps or you are satisfied with this protest note when our Prime Minister and our country are being maligned like this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am happy to see the strong reaction from the opposition to this. In fact, it should be so, because it is a matter of national pride. The fact is that in the tape there is mention of the fact that the Prime Minister gave a dinner or reception to Moshe Dayan. It is a totally false one. And the attention of the Pakistan Government has been drawn both here and in Islamabad. Our Ambassador there has pointed out to the Pakistan Government that this is a totally mischievous stand or statement and we have strongly protested there. We have also called the Pakistan Embassy Counsellor to our office here and conveyed the strongest protest. If some people resort to vulgarity, we cannot also resort to vulgarity. We have to maintain dignity in this matter and we have certainly to take up these matters in the usual diplomatic manner.

I share the strong feelings of the hon. Member. Certainly we condemn this kind of vulgar propaganda being done.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I also asked about the circulation of tapes in India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give you the answer. So far as this tape is concerned, we have ascertained that it is being circulated in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Kuwait and in these countries due to language canstraint very little impact is made. I would like Bapusaheb to hear me. Owing to the language constraint, this being in Urdu and the people there knowing only Arabic, this has no impact on the people. Very few people knew about it when we had made enquiries about it. *Interruptions*). And even in Pakistan when our people made enquiries, it was not known in Islamabad. Only in Karachi it was sold. It has not made any great impact and I am sure people with any decency will not give credence to this kind of thing.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, Mr. Paswan in his question said that the relations during their time were very good. We have seen it yesterday in the statement of Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Morarji Desai who were the then Ministers, over Pakistan, how the Ministry was working. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a certain news item in India that one hon. Member of Parliament of this House has carried some tapes from Pakistan and played them in certain parts of the country including Delhi to his pleasure, and if so, how the Minister is taking care of it. It has been publi-

shed in certain papers and he has recently been in Pakistan again.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we shall take severe action against people who try to play this in this country. But if it is brought to our attention, we will take immediate action. The question relates to what is being done abroad.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, you have just mentioned that you had already protested to the Pakistan Embassy and you called the Ambassador. But I have got definite information from some of the people who had gone to Pakistan on pilgrimage that these tapes are being sold at the customs check on Pakistan side. Not only that. Even in the duty free shops of some of the Arabian countries these tapes are sold. Now, if you say that the Pakistan Government is not aware of it, it is difficult to believe because these tapes are being sold with the connivance of the Pakistan authorities and I think merely calling the Ambassador or the Counsellor and saying that this should not be done and your telling that you will look into it is not enough. I think a stronger protest should be lodged and it should be done in whatever other diplomatic way you can do it. It is a serious matter. Let the Pakistan Government deny. But from the mere fact that the tapes are sold in the official Pakistan shops at the customs check posts, I think this is being encouraged by the Pakistan authorities and it is just not a mere fact of some traders doing business of these tapes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say that the Pakistan authorities do not know about it. On the contrary there is strict censorship in Pakistan and this is being issued by some of the companies which are state-owned companies and we have made this point also clear in our protest to the Pakistan Government both here and in Islamabad. Therefore, it is not correct to say that they do not know. They know about it and we have also brought it to their notice that they know about it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There are clear indications of provocation by the Pakistan Government and the anti-Indian propaganda done by them. The hon. Minister is correct when he says that in Pakistan all publications, including the tape-recording, are subject to censorship. Not only that, of late it has been said that Pakistan lost the cricket match because of the mischief of the Indian umpire. I hope you remember they lost the match in Bombay, and this is the propaganda which is being made. May I know whether Government are aware of the latest intrusion into Indian air space by Pakistan? Of late, there were some firings also in some important sectors. May I know whether the Government of India have taken a serious note of these latest developments and, if so, what are their reactions and what actions have been taken by the Government of India so far?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The low extent to which propaganda can go is proved by the statement that even a test match was decided against them by some umpire. It shows the level to which the Pakistan propaganda is going.

ONE HON. MEMBER: Bad cricket.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That itself is not cricket. With regard to the other point, that there have been some firings and all that, I require notice.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनकी ध्यान आज के "स्टेटसमैन" में प्रकाशित इस न्यूज – आइटम की तरफ गया है जहां बताया गया है कि पाकिस्तान के श्री आगाशाही ने कुछ दिन पहले अपने एक वक्तव्य में कहा—

"He specially mentioned the potential threat from India."

यह आखिरी लाइन है वैसे उन्होंने कहा है

"Mr. Shahi... had made it plain that ideally his country would like the United States to come to its rescue against all aggression and he specifically mentioned the potential threat from India."

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उनका ध्यान इस न्यूज आइटम की ओर आकर्षित हुआ हुआ है और अगर हुआ है तो उनका इस संदर्भ में क्या रीएक्शन है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The attitude of Pakistan is to get as much aid as possible, using India as a sort of pretext or excuse. They have now negotiated for a loan, it was reported, as the hon. Member himself said, of 2.5 billion dollars. They have been saying that they want military assistance to safeguard their national integrity, and in this process they have been trying to get as much assistance as possible. They are also using India as a sort of excuse to get more. This is one of those statements in pursuance of that policy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has correctly condemned it. At the same time, he has said that it has got no adverse effect on the population of either Pakistan or the Arab countries. I want to know whether any information was given to the Arab countries that Pakistan is indulging in such mean propaganda.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Actually, we do not want to play up this. We want to play it down. We do not want to take it to the various countries, bring it to their notice that Pakistan is doing all this. Our information is that it has not made any impact in those countries; I mentioned Abu Dhabi, Dubai and other countries. Therefore, we have not thought it necessary to do more than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The fact remains that if there has been an unfortunate conflict or armed confrontation between India and Pakistan, the most happy people will be the military hard-ware merchants of the west, the capitalist countries like America, Britain, France, West Germany etc. and it is only for that these visits of Margaret Thatcher, Carrington and Charles have been taking place. Suddenly they have developed a love for us. They did the partitioning of the country and thereafter they are now doing the same thing. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he is aware of the fact that immediately after the Moradabad riot a television camera man was taken from Delhi to Moradabad. He had taken extensive photography of the bad places in Moradabad and that reel was smuggled out of this country and taken to Pakistan. It has been shown extensively. Would he kindly give us details as to how it has taken place and what steps have been taken to see that no further mischief is done in this sort of clandestine activities

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry I have no information on this subject. I would require notice.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I wonder if the Minister has taken note of the last observation made by the British Prime Minister when she left Bombay. In answer to a question she said that if Pakistanis are acquiring arms for their own national security, India has also been doing so and why can't they do more The suggestion of the British Government who are, as Napolean said—a nation of shop keepers and merchants, is clear—push off to one side some arms and try to sell arms to the other side by creating a fear psychosis. I wonder if the Minister would assure the House that we are not going to be taken in by this kind of thing and ruin our finances by running into an arms race.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that India will take adequate precau-

tions to safeguard its defence and no expenditure will be too much for the defence of this country and we will not spare any effort to see that our defences are maintained at the peak; nor will it be under any circumstances pressurised to go into a mad arms race merely because someone is arming himself.

Corporation for Railway Electrification

*912. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a separate Corporation for the electrification of Railway tracks;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be established; and

(c) whether any programmes have been drawn up for electrification during the next five years and the likely financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 450 crores has been earmarked for electrification works on Indian Railways during VIth Five Year Plan.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My question has not been answered. My question was:

> "(a) Whether Government are considering to set up a separate Corporation for the electrification of Railway tracks?"

Reply to that question has been given "No, Sir". This is a wrong answer. I have a definite knowledge that the Government has considering to set up a separate Corporation for the electrification of Railway tracks. I do not know under whose influence this setting up a separate Corporation has been set aside. I have prepared my supplementary on that basis. Now I would like to ask a simple thing. It has been mentioned that a sum of Rs. 450 crores has been earmarked for electrification works on Indian Railways during the Sixth Five Year Plan. At present we are handling 26 per cent of the total goods and passenger traffic on electrified lines in the country. Would the Minister kindly give priority to electrifying the broad gauge between the four metropolitan cities i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? This will enable the Railways to handle 65 to 75 per cent of the total traffic on electric traction.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I need not say about the Corporation again because we have no plan and, therefore, we have said, no.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, whether during the Sixth Plan we are going to have electrification of railway tracks connecting metropolitan cities, what I can inform the House is that during the Sixth Plan, we are having at the moment 12 routes and, among the 12 routes, six routes are in progress and other six routes have been included in the 1981-82 Plan. For the benefit of the House, I would like to read out these routes which cover about 2800 km. During the Sixth Plan, about 2800 km. would come under electric traction.

For the benefit of the House, I would like to read out the works which are in progress. They are:

1. Waltair-Jagdalpur;
2. Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi;
3. Vadodara-Ratlam including Godhra-Anand and Ahmedabad-Sabarmati;
4. Trivellore-Arkonam;

5. Mathura-Gangapurcity; and

6. Coal and Steel belt areas of the Chandapura complex of eastern and south-eastern railways.

The works which have been sanctioned in 1981-82 are:

1. Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai;

2. Vijayawada-Bellampalli-Balharshah;

3. Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi;

4. Gangapurcity-Ratlam;

5. Bhusawal-Nagpur;

6. Arkonam-Jollarpettai including electrification of goods and passenger lines between Madras and Arkonam; and

7. Arkonam-Renigunta-Gudur.

These are the lines portion of which will be electrified covering about 2800 km. during the Sixth Plan for which Rs. 450 crores have been allocated.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I was not interested in the answer which the hon. Minister has given. I was only interested to know whether they will give priority to the electrification of railway tracks. As far as the Sixth Plan is concerned, the hon. Minister has given a figure of 2800 km. But according to the survey, in another five years, 5000 to 10,000 km. of railway track is going to be electrified. I do not understand, either my figure is wrong or the Minister's figure is wrong. But I have a definite knowledge that 65—70 per cent of freight and passenger traffic can be covered in the country if they give a priority to these four metropolitan cities. I think, "priority" is the most important thing. If priority can be given to this, we will be able to cover about 70 per cent of freight and passenger traffic.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: What definite information the hon. Member has got is correct. During the Plan period, a total of 7700 km. are going to be brought under electric traction. Within five years, it is going to be between 5000 to 10,000 km. That is not a wrong assessment. In order to avoid consumption of petroleum products and coal, etc., we have an ambitious plan to electrify railway lines. We have a master plan and, by the end of 1990, we hope to electrify about 9000 km. But it all depends upon the financial position. For that reason, we are not able to take up more at present.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria in selecting these several railway lines which he has just now mentioned. I hope and pray that it is not a complete list. Is it the surplus of electricity or the traffic or what is the consideration for electrification of these lines. My pertinent question is this. May be, I am little ignorant. Kerala has got surplus electricity. We have been constantly requesting the Railways to electrify the line from Cochin to Trivandrum which is economically viable. I would like to know whether the Government has considered our request. What are the criteria in selecting these lines? Is it a complete and exhaustive list for the Sixth Plan?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The criterion is to electrify the trunk routes first. Whatever lines I have mentioned are on trunk routes. So far as Kerala is concerned the suggestion can be taken into consideration.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, there are regional imbalances in the matter of electrification of railways in the different parts of the country. You can know from the reply given that there is not a single kilometre electrified in North-East Frontier Railway and it is the most neglected

railway in the entire country and at least the Minister will agree with me and you will also agree with me that North-East Frontier Railway covers the area of North Bihar, North Bengal and the entire North-Eastern region.

In this august House the Ministers and other Members have very often said that North-Eastern Region is the most important area but not a single kilometre was electrified.

Even within these 2,800 KMs, not a single Kilometre was allotted for the North-East Frontier Railway in the Sixth Plan.

I would like to know very clearly from the Hon. Minister whether he would agree to set up a separate Committee to remove these imbalances in the different Railways. Secondly, I would also like to know whether you will give second thought to cover at least some Kilometres of North-East Frontier Railway Zone in the Sixth Plan period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): Sir, the thrust is to go in for more electrification. The criterion for electrification is density for traffic. It is not on the basis of any region. It is not on the basis of, as the earlier Hon. Member said, the availability of surplus power. It is more dependent on density of traffic. As my Hon. colleage has (*Interruptions*) ....

It cannot be on the regional basis also. It is a question of resources, as I have already said: Our accepted policy is to save the fuel and to make the functioning of the Railways more efficient.

If resources are available, we shall gladly go ahead and cover all the areas. It all depends upon the time. I can only say that much now.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जनसंख्या काफी बढ़ चुकी है, बसों की भी बहुत कमी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में रिंग रेलें जो चलाई जा रही हैं, उनका विद्युतीकरण कब तक हो जायेगा जिससे जनता को सुविधा मिल सके ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : रिंग रेलवे के विद्यूतीकरण की जो बात है, रिंग रेलवे ने अभी कोई स्वरूप तो लिया नहीं है, लिहाजा कोई चीज बताई नहीं जा सकती ।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : गांधी नगर गुजरात की राजधानी है और वह विकसित होता हुआ शहर है । सरकारी कर्मचारी ज्यादातर अहमदाबाद में रहते हैं, अहमदाबाद और गांधी नगर का फासला सिर्फ 30 किलोमीटर है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अहमदाबाद और गांधी नगर के बीच की लाइन का विद्युतीकरण किया जायेगा ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : इस समय हमारे पास कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जो कि गांधी नगर से अहमदाबाद की लाइन का विद्युतीकरण कर सकें ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 2,000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन के विद्युतीकरण की योजना है । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जो राशि आवंटित की गई है इसके लिये क्या उसमें रेल लाइन बिछाने का खर्च ही शामिल किया गया है या उसके साथ नई बोगी लगाने के काम को भी शामिल किया गया है ? दोनों पर कितना-कितना खर्च होगा ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : 450 करोड़ रुपये रेल लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के लिये इधर मार्क किया गया है, इसमें कोचेज

या दूसरी ओर कोई चीज आती नहीं है।

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: The Railway Minister has just now said that the Railways have an ambitious plan for electrification. I would like to know whether our Government have assessed the power requirement during the current Five Year Plan for the Railway track electrification, if so, the details thereof and how Railways are supposed to meet this increased demand of power.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as the plan period is concerned, the Energy Ministry has been allocated by the Planning Commission, sufficient funds to go in for super-power stations also. But, in any case, so far as our traction usage is concerned, there is no shortage of power and during this plan period also there will not be any shortage of power to bring electric traction.

Allotment of Funds for Roads in N.D.. M.C. and M.C.D. areas

*913. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total mileage of roads in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation areas, separately;

(b) whether the load of traffic on Delhi roads is higher than that of New Delhi roads;

(c) the total amount provided for the extension, repair and construction of roads for both the areas during the last ten years, separtely;

(d) whether it is a fact that the N.D.M.C. area receives the major attention of the authorities whereas Delhi has almost been neglected in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) NDMC 1191 Kms. } In terms of single lane width of 12 ft.
MCD 12204 Kms. }

(b) Traffic load on roads in the jurisdiction of NDMC and MCD varies from road to road.

(c) Amount provided during the last 10 years is as under:—

Year	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Municipal Corporation
		(Rs. in lacs)
1971-72	87	308
1972-73	143	370
1973-74	173	339
1974-75	181	368
1975-76	185	445
1976-77	253	555
1977-78	300	706
1978-79	234	896
1979-80	233	1090
1980-81	282	1293
Total	2071	*6360

*In addition, for other roads located in the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi approx. Rs. 666·60 lacs, 1106.45 lacs and 1862·59 lacs have been spent by Delhi Admn. since 1971-72 from Central Road Fund, National Highway and Roads Other than National Highways funds respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने जो प्रश्न किया है बहरहाल उसका जो जवाब मुझे मिला है उसके सन्दर्भ में ही मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । यह नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली नगर निगम जो है, आपको याद होगा, पुरानी दिल्ली में कभी इन्द्रप्रस्थ था, आज पुरानी दिल्ली में तो वह इन्द्र प्रस्थ खत्म हो गया और नई दिल्ली में इन्द्रपुरी या कोई और पुरी, इंदिरापुरी बन गई। नई दिल्ली की स्थिति और पुरानी दिल्ली की सड़कों की हालत आप देखेंगे तो बड़ा अजब सा दिखाई देगा । माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एन डी एम सी में 1191 किलोमीटर सड़क है जो 12 फुट वाइड बतायी है और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन आफ दिल्ली में 12204 किलोमीटर है । आगे आप कह रहे है कि

"Traffic load on roads in the jurisdiction of NDMC and MCD varies from road to road."

मैंने इनसे यह पूछा था कि दोनों की तुलना में किस पर अधिक भार है तो आप ने एक जवाब दे दिया कि सड़कों-सड़कों में भिन्नता है । मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इन दोनों की तुलना में नई दिल्ली की सड़कों पर अधिक भार है या दिल्ली की सड़कों पर अधिक भार है? यह बात तो साफ होनी चाहिए ।

दूसरे, आप ने जो एमाउन्ट दर्शाया है उसमें यह कहा है – मैं टोटल बता रहा हूं कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को 2071 लाख दिए है और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को 6360 लाख दिए है । इनकी लम्बाई आपने खुद बता दी है कि 12204 किलोमीटर दिल्ली कारपोरेशन की सड़कों की और 1191 किलोमीटर नई दिल्ली की सड़कों की लम्बाई है । तो औसतन कितना पड़ता है यह भी आप देख लें । एक जगह 12 हजार किलोमीटर और एक जगह 1 हजार किलोमीटर । 1 हजार किलोमीटर पर आप 2 हजार लाख दे रहे है और 12 हजार किलोमीटर पर 6 हजार लाख दे रहे है । तो दोनों की तुलना अलग है । आप ने एक जगह कहा है कि 1971–72 से . सेंट्रल रोड फंड से नेशनल हाईवे की और सड़के जो उसके जुरिस्डिक्शन में लोकटेड है उन पर खर्च किया है, इसके बारे में आप न कहते तो ही अच्छा होता क्योंकि वह तो आप को मेन्टेन करना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन दिल्ली की सड़कों की हालत इतनी भयानक और खराब है, ऐसी स्थिति में उसके लोड को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे कि इस एमाउन्ट को बढ़ाया जाये और सड़कों के रख रखाव को ठीक किया जाये? साथ ही इसके लोड को कम करने की कोई तजवीज खोजेंगे ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो मैंने जवाब दिया है वह बिलकुल सही नहीं है और सारा ही मेरे ही जवाब से पढ़ कर उन्होंने साबित किया कि जो मैंने जवाब दिया वह बिलकुल दुरुस्त है। आपने पूछा है कि अधिक भार कारपोरेशन की सड़कों पर है या नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की सड़कों पर है ? ये दोनों जो हिस्से महानगर के नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी हो या कारपोरेशन हो ये अलग-अलग नहीं रहते हैं। ट्रेफिक कारपोरेशन की सड़कों पर भी बहुत होता है और वही ट्रेफिक जब ट्रेवेल कर के नई दिल्ली में आ जाता है तो वहां की सड़कों पर बहुत भार होता है । आपस में दोनों का इंटर – डिपेंडेन्स है । कारपोरेशन का ट्रेफिक जो है वह नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में आता है क्योंकि सारे सरकारी दफ्तर, सारे कामर्शियल सेंटर, सारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज के आफिसेज

नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में है, इसलिए यह सोचना कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का ट्रेफिक अलग है और कारपोरेशन का ट्रेफिक अलग है यह दुरुस्त नहीं होगा। भार दोनों ही सड़कों पर अधिक होता है।

आपने इसका मुकाबिला कर के बताने की कोशिश की कि जो एलोकेशन है वह कारपोरेशन की सड़कों पर कम है, तो जैसा यह लिखित स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की सड़कों पर 2071 लाख रुपये और कारपोरेशन की सड़को पर 6396 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं और उसमें यह जोड़ेंगे जैसा यह नीचे दिया गया है तो 3636 लाख उसमें और जुड़ जाते हैं। तो चल मिलाकर इनकी आपस में जो तुलना है जो रेशियो है जो किलोमीटर लेंथ है वह 1:10 है।

Ratio of the allocation of funds comes to about 1.6. In the Sixth Five Year Plan if you look at this allocation it comes to 1:7.

So, comparatively it is increasing. It is not that the Corporation roads are being starved for want of sanction of money. It is not correct. But the activities in the New Delhi area and in the NDMC area are expanding because most of the business centres, Government offices and private sector officers are located in the NDMC area. Therefore, in the Corporation as well as in the NDMC, they are expanding with the increase of more population and with the increase of more centres opening in the Delhi area. So, the requirements of both the Corporation and the NDMC are kept in view at the time of making sanctions for road development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Second supplementary. ... Let the supplementary be short, then the reply will also be short.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर मैंने अपने प्रश्न के भाग (ब) में पूछा था कि क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के क्षेत्र पर अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है जबकि दिल्ली की इस बारे में प्रायः उपेक्षा की गई है, जिसका मतलब यही है कि आपने इतना एकाउन्ट भी दिया उसके बाद भी रखरखाव अच्छा नहीं है यह आप भी मानते हैं तो क्या आप ऐसी कोई जांच करवायेंगे जिससे वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लग सके और वहां की हालत सुधर सके ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLAR: All the Departments in Delhi, I think, are corrupt and that is something which is proved on and on. But if one has to take the credit of corruption, then it is the Corporation which takes the cake as the most corrupt body in the whole of the country.

Is it not true that some of the money which the hon. Minister has just mentioned as having been spent on roads, a good portion of this money has been going steadily into the pockets of people who are supposed to be building these roads or who, in connivance with the contractors, are giving contract to certain people? I have proof of at least one particular road in Delhi in the Corporation area which has been tendered for the last 3 years and every year the tender money has been increased and paid but the road has not yet been repaired. It is in such a condition and I would like to ask the Minister whether any such case has come to his knowledge or the Corporation has instituted any inquiry to see if people have misused the money meant for building roads and the material also going into the hands of private people.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The purpose of our Ministry is limited. We are only screening the proposals submitted for the approval of the Central Government. Beyond that, the execution and implementation of construction of roads is done by three different agencies *viz.* NDMC, DMC and DDA. The hon. Member mentioned about a certain road. I will certainly look into it and if we find that there is something wrong, we will certainly take action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question—Shri K. Pradhani... Next Question—Shri Ashok Gahlot. ... Next question—Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था

*916. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था को धीरे-धीरे विस्तार करने जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में विद्यमान नियमों में ढील देते हुए खान-पान संबंधी गैरसरकारी व्यवस्था शुरू करने के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो मुजफ्फरपुर से दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस और कुछ अन्य गाडियों में विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था को ठेकेदारों को गैरसरकारी खान-पान व्यवस्था में बदल दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Catering services on the railways are rendered both departmentally and by contractors. Whereas it is the policy of the Government that departmental as well as contract catering should co-exist and complement each other, bulk of the catering services are rendered by the contractors. Departmental catering is undertaken only at certain selected stations and in trains.

If a catering establishment runs at loss, efforts are made to first cut down the loss. If the establishment does not improve in spite of these efforts, the departmental service can be substituted by a contractor service, The mobile catering service on the Jayanti Janata Express was replaced by private catering to cut down losses.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार ने खान-पान की विभागीय व्यवस्था को धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया है ? यदि नहीं, तो पिछले दो वर्षों का विभागीय और ठेकेदारों की खान-पान की यूनिटों का ब्यौरा क्या है ? मैंने यह इसलिए पूछा है कि इसी से पता चल जायगा कि धीरे-धीरे आप इसको समाप्त कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, जिस ढंग से माननीय सदस्य की कल्पना है, उस तरीके से सरकार का विचार नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : : मान्यवर, एक व्यक्ति को कितने लाइसेंस देने की सरकार की नीति है और क्या कटिहार के किसी अग्रवाल परिवार को विभिन्न नामों से 20 से भी अधिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करवाने को तैयार है ? जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस में, यह झूठ कहा गया है, कि घाटा होता है बल्कि इस के नाम पर किसी चहेते को दिया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): Sir, it is the accepted policy of the Government to departmentalise the whole system wherever it is possible. It is not that we can departmentalise wherever it is not possible. But, wherever it is possible, we have been giving it to the private contractor also. But, Sir, I have already answered the question on the floor of the other House. If there is any deviation from departmentalisation... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is your policy? How many people will be given?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: If it is a sick, unit, we give it to a single person we have made it an employment oriented scheme. There is no question of going against the interests of the department....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mini Buses Operating in the Capital

*909. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that mini bus operators in the Capital drive very rashly and take dangerous overtakings and use unusual sounding horns, overload the buses to double the capacity and some time more while professional pick-pockets operate in these buses in collusion with the bus owner or driver and conductor;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to rash driving and dangerous overtaking in 80 per cent of the accidents in Delhi, Mini buses are involved; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to eliminate these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Some of the Mini bus operators in the Union Territory of Delhi have been found indulging in these malpractices.

(b) While some mini buses are involved in accidents due to rash driving and dangerous overtaking, it will not be correct to say that their involvement is of the order of 80 per cent.

(c) To eliminate accidents—

(i) the maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified on different roads in keeping with the traffic volume on the roads.

(ii) Enforcement of traffic rules has been intensified.

(iii) Road Safety Education is imported to the drivers, children in schools, pedestrians etc. through the media of exhibitions, banners, lectures, distribution of literature etc.

(iv) The Commercial conductors/ drivers are regularly being trained

in road safety by Delhi Traffic Police.

(v) All mini buses in Delhi have been fitted with speed governors and these are checked at the time of grant of certificate of fitness by the Board of Inspection.

(vi) During the year 1980, certificates of fitness of 15 mini buses were cancelled.

(vii) As regards pick-pockets said to be operating in mini buses, Delhi District Police is taking regular action against them by conducting surprise checking and keeping a close watch.

Survey regarding Zones with Largest Ticketless Passengers

*914. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the Railway Zones in which ticketless passengers are largest in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether drive to combat ticketless travel and alarm chain pulling has been launched in some Zones to check the ticketless passengers; and

(d) if so, the number of such ticketless passengers who were checked during the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b) A survey based on sample checks conducted in 1976-77 revealed that ticketless travel was the maximum on Northeast Frontier Railway followed by North Eastern and Eastern Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir. Drive against ticketless travel and alarm chain pulling has been intensified on all the Zonal railways.

(d) 4,32,696 persons were apprehended travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during the months of February and March, 1981.

जोधपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप

*915. **श्री अशोक गहलौत :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर रेलवे में जोधपुर में रेलव वर्कशाप का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस वर्कशाप का विस्तार करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस वर्कशाप में किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) उत्तर रेलवे की मीटर आमान प्रणाली में वर्तमान क्षमता रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है और इस प्रकार इसका विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ?

बिलासपुर-कटनी सेक्शन पर अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ियां

*917. **श्री दलबीर सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिलासपुर-कटनी सैक्शन पर कुछ अतिरिक्त रेलगाडियां चलाने का विचार है ताकि इस सेक्शन पर बिलासपुर के मजदूरों की भारी भीड की आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं । बिलासपुर-कटनी खंड पर कोई अतिरिक्त गाडी चलाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि इस खंड से प्रारम्भिक यातायात की वर्तमान मात्रा की आवश्यकतायें पर्याप्त ढंग से पूरी हो जाती हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recommendaton of the Conference Re: Prevention of Heart Diseases

*918. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the panel of international heart specialists attending Fifth Asian Conference of Thoracis and Cardio-Vascular Surgeons, "A Genetic pre-disposition" to heart diseases is perhaps the only single reason for increasing incidence of heart attack and not just drinking, smoking or high fat content diet; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the conference regarding prevention of heart diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) According to information received, some technical papers were presented and discussed in the said conference. No recommendations were made.

Participation of Vountary Organisations in Leprosy Programme

*919. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of the Central Government is to encourage participation of suitable voluntary organisations in the leprosy voluntary S.E.T. (Survey, Education and Treatment) Central grants-in-aid scheme;

(b) if so, what are the comparable rates of monthly emoluments of different categories of full-time and fully trained voluntary workers with that of Government scales in the beginning and after ten years of work; and

(c) if there are disparities, when Government propose to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2413|81].

(c) The pay scales prescribed by the various State Governments are related to the pay structures obtaining in those States for posts carrying commensurate status, qualifications and experience for other health programmes. The conditions of service of Voluntary workers are not the same as for Govt. workers and therefore, it is not possible to make a direct comparisan.

Catering services on trains

*920. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deteriorating catering services on trains were brought into sharp focus when a senior officer of the Railways inspected the pantry cars of four of the most prestigious trains;

(b) if so, the trains inspected by him and the nature of defects found; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): Periodical inspections, including inspections by Senior officers, are conducted of catering/vending establishments including mobile units. Deficiencies noticed during the course of inspections are rectified and suitable action taken.

This is a continuous process.

Responsibility for theft of 118 Handloom Bales

*921. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6419 on the 11th April, 1978 regarding claims against Railway Administration and state:

(a) whether enquiry held under Discipline and Appeal Rules about eight handloom bundles fixed responsibility on the then Chief Parcel Clerk, New Delhi and other concerned staff and held them responsible for the theft thereof;

(b) whether total value of 126 handloom bales, brass consignments or other miscellaneous items found missing in Parcel godown was Rs. 8.04,256/-

(c) whether enquiry under Discipline and Appeal Rules about the rest 118 handloom bales and brass consignments and other miscellaneous items has also fixed responsibility against the then Chief Parcel Clerk, New Delhi and other concerned Parcel Staff;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the particulars of the then Chief Parcel Clerk and other Parcel staff, New Delhi held responsible for the theft of 118 handloom bales and brass consignments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIATARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The case is under investigation.

Allotment of Plot at Korukkapet for Coal

*922. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any representation to Government given by the Tamil Nadu Brick and Tiles manufacturers Industrial Service Cooperative Society Ltd., Madras to allot a plot at Korukkapet Goods Shed, Madras to stack coal;

(b) if so, when it has been made, and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A representation was received in January, 1975.

(v) The Tamil Nadu Brick and Tiles Manufacturers Industrial Service Co-operative Society Ltd., Madras was offered 7500 sq. ft. of land for stacking coal near goods-shed area. The proposal was, however, not accepted by the Society.

Shortage of Funds in AIIMS to Buy Medicines

*923. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is short of funds to buy adequate quantity of medicines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the problem of drug shortage at the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Goods Trains running on Dhanbad—Sindri Line

*924. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of average running of goods trains per day in January, 1981 on Dhanbad—Sindri line both via Pathardih and Pradhan Khunta and the goods carried there in that month;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is quite less considering the goods carrying capacity of the Dhanbad—Gomoh line;

(c) if so, the facts in details with comparative figures for January, 1981;

(d) whether Government intend to use the unused line capacity of the Dhanbad—Sindri line by running a few passenger trains there; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJAN): (a) The daily number of goods trains run in both Up and Down directions in January, 1981 was 6 trains each way on Dhanbad-Pradhan Khunta-Sindri Section. Three coal pilots run each way on the Dhanbad-Lodna-Pathardih section and keep it occupied for long duration due to shunting, etc. Approximately 390 wagons were carried each way daily on the former section, and about 100 on the latter section.

(b) The capacity of the Dhanbad-Gomoh line is not relevant to the running of goods trains on the Dhanbad—Sindri Section either via Pradhan Khunta or via Pathardih because the former section is on the Grand Chord whereas Sindri is on a branch line.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Running of passenger trains upto Sindri would require extension of Dhanbad-Pathardih passenger track upto Sindri for which heavy investment will be required. This passenger line will also have to be separate and isolated from the goods yard so that the working of the Pathardih marshalling yard which deals with heavy coal traffic is not affected. Moreover, it will necessitate provision of platforms and other passenger amenities besides developing a new terminal at Sindri with all facilities for servicing and maintenance of passenger rakes. The other route, i.e. Dhanbad-Pradhan Khunta-Sindri is at present fit for running of goods trains only and running of passenger trains would not only involve capital and recurring expenditure but such trains are also not likely to be popular due to availability of frequent road services, connecting important

points due to which the section is likely to prove unremunerative.

Ticketless travelling in various Zones

*925. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pelased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of persons found travelling without tickets in various Railway zones, (zone-wise), during the last three years utpo 31st March, 1981 (year-wise);

(b) the total amount of fine realised from them each year (zone-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of ticketless travelling is on the increase;

(d) the main reasons thereof; and

(e) what action Government have taken or they propose to take to strengthen the checking staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) *No. of passengers detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets.*

Railway	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Central	3,11,496	3,04,009	3,39,298
Eastern	4,16,572	4,42,319	5,08,037
Northern	2,33,831	2,41,401	3,40,319
N.E.	1,03,703	1,09,471	1,09,691
N.F.	72,172	62,821	64,062
Southern	1,43,167	1,55,454	1,64,415
S.C.	1,32,106	1,35,992	1,57,705
S.E.	2,72,423	2,80,323	2,97,665
Western	4,17,513	4,10,789	4,77,976
TOTAL	21,02,983	21,42,579	24,59,167

(b) *I—Amount of Excess Charge realised*

	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Central	28,93,716	27,51,179	32,36,984
Eastern	26,26,178	29,41,825	36,15,130
Northern	22,22,104	23,30,219	34,38,893
N.E.	9,26,643	9,47,331	9,35,222
N.F.	5,86,347	5,23,970	5,61,482
Southern	14,42,509	15,80,237	16,75,04

1	2	3	4
S.C.	11,84,296	12,40,883	14,68,211
S.E.	18,38,420	19,02,704	20,24,580
Western	36,14,163	37,38,153	44,14,619
TOTAL	1,73,34,376	1,79,56,501	2,13,70,525

II—*Amount of judicial fine realised*

	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Central	1,27,636	1,92,094	2,86,553
Eastern	5,13,122	6,10,730	7,25,167
Northern	3,18,351	4,94,702	8,54,053
N.E.	3,47,198	6,81,775	6,42,934
N.F.	64,753	61,189	58,394
Southern	32,470	50,874	44,415
S.C.	28,422	25,436	34,340
S.E.	44,936	69,243	54,435
Western	1,89,622	1,30,942	2,56,926
TOTAL	16,66,510	23,16,985	29,57,316

(c) and (d) Ticketless travelling increased during the years 1977-78 onwards compared with the preceding two years, 1975-76 and 1976-77 due to general decline in discipline in the country.

(e) Ticket checking has been intensified as well as rationalised. As a result, a record number of ticketless passengers were detected during 1980-81, particularly during the months of February and March, 1981. This improvement is being maintained.

Facilities for Loading Salt at Kandla Port

*926. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non availability of facilities for loading salt at larger rate at Kandla, the Kutch region is not able to export salt of good quality;

(b) whether Government propose to raise loading rate and increase mechanical loading at Kandla Port for enabling the export of larger quantities of salt; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The average loading rate on Salt achievable at Kandla Port is about 1500 tonnes per day with conventional methods which is considered satisfactory looking to the quantity of salt presently offered for shipment. No proposal for installation of mechanised loading facilities for

salt at Kandla are under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Darbhanga-Samastipur line

*927. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5140 on the 26th March, 1981 regarding conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga line and state:

(a) whether Rs. 60 lakhs sanctioned for conversion of Darbhanga-Samastipur metre gauge line into Broad gauge has since been spent;

(b) if so, the details of the work done and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) what are the specific jobs to be performed during the year 1981-82 for this conversion and what amount has been sanctioned therefor;

(d) what portion of land for Sakri-Hasanpur line has been acquired and how much amount Government of Bihar has contributed for the same,

(e) whether any survey for rail-cum-road bridge over river Kosi has ever been made; and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The outlay during 1981-82 on Samastipur-Darbhanga conversion is Rs. 20 lakhs and Railway can spend during the year only to that extent. An urgency certificate of Rs. 60 lakhs was sanctioned so that the work could be commenced pending sanction of the detailed estimate.

(b) The funds allotted during 1981-82 for this work were Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs has been incurred upto 31-3-1981. This expenditure has been incurred on procurement of tools and plants setting up of offices for the field staff and procurement of other essential materials and the cost of staff deployed to complete the final location survey.

(c) Earth work, construction of bridges and culverts, store godowns for cement and other materials will be done during 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

(d) The final location survey has already been completed and land plans are being finalised for acquisition by the Government of Bihar which is to be made available by them free of cost. The amount of contribution by the Bihar State Government will be known only after finalisation of land acquisition proceedings.

(e) and (f). Two surveys have already been completed for construction of bridge over river Kosi during 1972 and 1977. The project report revealed that the scheme was not financially viable and was, therefore, not pursued further.

Vacant Posts in Medical Store Organisation

8385. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts in Class I, II, III and IV which are still vacant in Medical Store Organisation depot-wise, and for how long the same are vacant;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are still vacant; and

(d) if so, since when and why no action has been taken in time and when these vacant posts will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information in respect of Class I (Group 'A') and Class II (Group 'B') posts which are still vacant in the Medical Stores Organisation depot-wise is as under:—

Name of Depot.	Details of vacant posts and since when vacant		No. of posts reserved for/SC/ST	Presint position
	Class I (Group A)	Class II (Group B)		
Karnal	Depot. Manager (1-1-81)	—	S.T.	The requisition has been sent to UPSC in March, 1981.
Madras	Factory Manager (27-12-79)	..	..	Incumbent of this post has been appointed on ad-hoc basis as DADG (MS) at Hyderabad Depott. No departmental candidate is eligible for promotion to this post. The requisition could not be sent to UPSC as there is no clear vacancy.
Bombay	..	Sr. Scientific Assistant (4-9-79)	S.T.	No. S.T. candidate appeared for interview in UPSC. A fresh requisition will be sent to the UPSC in May, 1981 It is being filled on *ad-hoc* basis.
Gauhati	..	Sr. Scientific Assistant (19-9-79)	..	The post is being filled by promotion.
		Asstt. Depot. Manager (14-81)	..	Proposal for filling up the post is awaited from D.G.H.S.
		Accounts Officer (1-8-80) Deputation post.	..	In response to repeated circulars a solitary application has been received and is being considered

In so far as Group 'C' and 'D' posts are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Conspiracy Involved in Sinking of Lankeswar off Calcutta

8386. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation about a conspiracy to defraud the Government and insurance company by the owners of the mechanised sailing vessel 'Lankeswar' which got sunk off Calcutta on the 29th April, 1979 in questionable circumstances; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). On receipt of a representation alleging that mechanised sailing vessel 'Lankeswar' was made to sink on 29 April, 1979 under unrealistic circumstances with an eye on the insurance claim, Government had taken up the matter with the concerned insurance company in so far as the settlement of the insurance claim was concerned. The investigations by the surveyors appointed by the insurance company have not yet been completed. A preliminary enquiry into the sinking of the vessel was conducted by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, which shows that the vessel sailed in sea-worthy condition and foundered due to leakage through the hull more probably due to the opening of the seams.

Coal to Thermal Power Stations

8387. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had decided in March to provide more wagons for the transportation of coal to the Thermal Power Stations;

(b) if so, how many wagons had been provided for transporting coal to thermal power stations in March and April, 1981; and

(c) the extent to which the position has improved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) 3,831 wagons of coal per day were loaded in March '81. The level of movement in April is likely to be of the same order. The level of movement during 6 months preceding March '81 was 3,348 wagons per day.

गुर्दा रोग में वृद्धि तथा गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण केन्द्र

8388. **श्री जय राम वर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुर्दा रोग की घटनाओं में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोगी के जीवन को बचाने के लिए केवल दो विकल्प ही रह जाते हैं अर्थात् डायलेसिस अथवा गुर्दे का प्रतिरोपण जो दोनों ही बहुत कीमती विकल्प हैं ;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने व्यक्ति इस रोग से ग्रस्त होते हैं ; और ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है जहां पर गुर्दे के प्रतिरोपण की सुविधायें हैं और इन में से कितने केन्द्रों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है अथवा उन के लिए वित्त दिया जाता है, और वे कहां पर स्थित हैं ;

(घ) इन केन्द्रों में एक वर्ष में गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण संबंधी कितने आपरेशन किये गये ; और

(ङ) क्या ।

सरकार का विचार देश में मृत्यु के पश्चात् गुर्दे को चालू

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) गुर्दे के रोग अधिसूच्य रोग नहीं है । इस लिए इस रोग के विश्वास्नीय आंकड उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) गुर्दे के तरह-तरह के रोगों, जैसे तीव्र वृक्कशोथ, अन्य प्रकार के वृक्कशोथ और अपवृक्कता तथा गुर्दे के विविध संक्रामक रोगों का राज्यों के भिन्न-भिन्न अस्पतालों में उपचार किया जाता है । डायलेसिस अथवा गुर्दे के

प्रतिरोपण की तो बहुत ही गंभीर मामलों में जरूरत होती है । ऐसे उपचार में बहुत अधिक खर्च आता है ।

(ग) चूंकि गुर्दे के रोग अधिसूच्य रोग नहीं है इसलिए प्रतिवर्ष इस रोग से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या के निश्चित आंकड़े उपबलब्ध नहीं हैं । प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गुर्दे के प्रतिरोपण की सुविधायें निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध हैं :

(1) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान नई दिल्ली (वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती हैं) ।

(2) स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चन्डीगढ (वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है)

(3) क्रिश्चियन मैडिकल कालेज अस्पताल, वेलोर (प्राइवेट) ।

(4) बम्बई अस्पताल, बम्बई (प्राइवेट)

(5) जसलोक अस्पाल, बम्बई, (प्राइवेट) ।

(घ) अधिप्रमाणित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Opening of New Cancer Hospitals

8389. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open new cancer hospitals by the Government in various parts of the country;

(b) if not, what other effective steps Government propose to take to treat cancer; and

(c) how many cancer hopitals are working in private institutions as well as Government Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) To fight cancer, the Government of India had launched in 1975 a programme known as the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme. Depending upon the availability of Plan funds and fulfilment of prescribed conditions by the concerned States/Union Territories, the Government of India provides financial assistance for:—

I. The development of existing cancer institutes into Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres. The following institutions have already been selected for development as Regional Centres:—

1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre Calcutta.	1975
2. Cancer Institute, Madras	1975
3. Rorary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	1975
4. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior.	1980
5. The Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad.	1980
6. Cancer Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum	1980
7. S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack.	1980
8. Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.	1980
9. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.	1980

II. Assistance upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs in each case is afforded to the States/Institutions for installation of Cobalt Therapy Units with rotating Head and Collimation facilities, subject to their fulfilling the prescribed conditions. So far assistance has been provided to set up 16 such units in 13 States/Union Territories.

III. Assistance to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per centre is given to States/Union Territories/Institutions desirous of setting up Early Cancer Detection Centres for the procurement of equipment subject to their satisfying the stipulated conditions. This scheme stipulates that 3 such centres may be set up in each of the bigger States, 2 in the medium sized States and 1 each in the smaller States. So far assistance has been provided to set up 8 such centres in 5 States.

IV. Three/four Cancer Registries under the over-all control of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi would be set up during the 6th Five Year Plan in the various regions of the country.

V. Central assistance would be afforded for research in Traditional System of Medicine for the treatment of Cancer.

(c) According to the information available with the Government there are 142 institutions where treatment facilities for cancer patients are available.

Thermal Power Equipment in Railway Godowns

8390. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some thermal power equipments costing crores of rupees are in the Railway godowns and the Government of Rajasthan have been paying demurrage at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per day for not releasing the equipments since September, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details of the equipments and the total amount of demurrage that has been paid by the Government of Rajasthan for not taking delivery of the same till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) 28 consignments of cable drums, pipes and machinery parts unloaded from wagons between 2-10-80 and 13-2-81 are lying undelivered at Kota station, incurring wharfage charges. Thirteen consignments of electrical goods, transformers and machinery parts unloaded from wagons between 22-10-80 and 3-2-81 are lying undelivered at Gurla station in Kota Division incurring wharfage charges.

Employees in Civil Engineering Department

8391. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Railway employees in Civil Engineering Department are not yet confirmed even after completion of 19 to 20 years' continuous service;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have issued a Resolution No. SRV-1075-X dated the 19th September, 1975 stating that the benefit of permanency in service should no longer be dependent on the availability of permanent post and even Government servant who has rendered continuous service for not less than three years in a post or posts included in a cadre should be deemed to be a permanent Government servant for all purposes including the admissibility of full pensionary benefits; and

(c) whether his Ministry has any proposal to issue order to the effect that premanency in service should not be dependent on availability of permanent posts and full pensionary benefits will be granted to the Railway employees who complete three years' continuous service in a cadre post or posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. But this is generally so in case of Work Charged Posts, where work being seasonal, posts cannot be converted into permanent ones.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The service conditions of State Government employees differ from those of Central Government employees and no uniformity in this respect can be maintained.

Assistant Director-General, Food Adulteration

8392. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the present Assistant Director-General, Food Adulteration (D.G.H.S.) is working in this capacity;

(b) when he joined this Department and whether it is a fact that since then he is working there only;

(c) whether he is liable to rotation; if so, when he was last rotated and if not, the reasons for his being allowed to work continuously in the same Branch;

(d) whether any cases involving vigilance matters are pending against him; if so, the broad details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken; and

(e) whether this post is highly vulnerable involving public dealings; if so, when he is likey to be shifted from here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The present Assistant Director-General, Food Adulteration (D.G.H.S.) has been working in this capacity since 25th April, 1975.

(b) He joined the Directorate General of Health Services as Assistant Secretary (Prevention of Food Adulteration) on 14th April, 1964. He was subsequently appointed as Deputy Assistant Director General (PFA) and Assistant Director General (PFA) with effect from 6-1-1972 and 25-4-1975 respectively.

The post of Assistant Director General was to be filled by direct recruitment according to the recruitment rules for the post. On the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, the present incumbent was appointed to the said post on regular basis with effect from 4th March, 1976 and he completed satisfactorily the period of probation of two years on 3-3-1978.

(c) The post of Assistant Director General (PFA) is an isolated one and therefore, the incumbent is not liable to rotation.

(d) Since the matter is being enquired into, it would not be in public interest to disclose the details thereof.

(e) The work of Assistant Director General (PFA) relates to maintainance of food standards and implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and as such involves public dealings also to some extent. There is no proposal to shift the present Assistant Director General (PFA) to any other post.

Upgrading Posts of Suprintendents

8393. DR. A. U AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration issued orders in December, 1979 upgrading posts of Superintendents in Grade Rs. 700—900 w.e.f. 1st January, 1979 and 1st June, 1979 in various Divisions of the Northern Railway and allocated the post of Office Superintendent to the Engineering Works Branch in Moradabad Division;

(b) if so, whether this post of Office Superintendent in DRM's Office, Moradabad was not filled up in actual practice from the Superintendents borne on the Works Branch strength;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what remedial action is proposed to be taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) Because all Assistant Superintendents (Works) empanelled have already been promoted in their own branches, there is none on the panel now available for filling the remaining posts, including that of Office Superintendent, Moradabad.

(d) The post has been filled by posting a Superintendent from Mechanical Branch if the Division as a stop gap arrangement, to be replaced by an eligible employee of Civil Engineering Department as soon as available.

Cultural Centres at Indian Embassies

8394. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian immigrants in the Gulf have, in a memorandum submitted to the Government of India suggested that the Indian Embassies in the Gulf region should set up cultural centres with libraries and community halls and with facilities to enable the expatriates to do correspondence courses from Indian Universities to improve the quality of life and job prospects; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a useful suggestion and the Government's reaction is positive. As the memornadum has been received in the Ministry of External Affairs only very recently, the financial and administrative implications of the proposal are still being examined.

Delay and interruptions during Sea trials of Freighter Rani Padmini

8395. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rani Padmini, 75,000 DWT Panama Type freighter, largest ship in the country built at the Cochin Shipyard suffered delay and interruptions, during her sea trials on 28th March, 1981 night arising from fuel leak and other unforeseen reasons; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) A minor leak was noted in fuel line which was rectified by the men on Board the ship during trials There was no major unforeseen interruption or delay during trials. The few minor problems noticed during trials were rectified and the ship returned to Cochin on 29th March 1981 as scheduled though a few hours behind schedule.

Awards to Persons for Prevention of Accidents

8396 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration offer awards to persons for the prevention of railway accidents (even some times at the risk of their lives);

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the persons who have prevented the accidents on the Railways during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, zone-wise and year-wise;

(c) the nature and cash value of awards and whether such brave young men/women as are eligible for employment among the award winners are also offered employment; and

(d) if so, the number of young men/women selected in this score by each one of the Zonal Railways for each of the three previous years, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Late Running of Trains on Eastern Railway

8397. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days the 14 Dn, 330 Dn, 328 Dn and 352 Dn trains on Eastern Railway arrived in time at Howrah, Sealdah and Burdwan since December, last;

(b) the reasons for late running of these trains; and

(c) the measures adopted to normalise the arrival time and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period from 1-12-80 to 31-3-81, 14 Dn reached Sealdah right time on 45 days, 330 Dn reached Howrah right time on 6 days, 328 Dn did not reach Howrah right time on any day and 352 Dn reached Burdwan right time on 21 days.

(b) The punctuality performance of these trains was affected mainly due to heavy incidence of Alarm Chain Pulling, Hose-pipe disconnection and Clappet valve operation by the miscreants.

(c) All feasible efforts are being made to improve the punctual running of these trains by keeping a close watch over their running. Alarm chain appartus of all coaches except ladies and RMS compartments have been blanked off to reduce the impact of alarm chain pulling. Attention of State Governments concerned are also being drawn to improve law and order situation.

Summer Specials

8398. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced recently its scheme regarding some special summer trains during the current summer season;

(b) if so, whether some concessions have also been announced in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Ministry of Railways Public Sector Units

8399. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of different public sector units under his Ministry for the year 1979-80, profit-wise and production-wise as well; and

(b) how it compared with the results of the previous year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The profit-

wise performance of the two Public Sector Companies under the Ministry of Railways namely, the Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. (IRCON) and the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) for 1979-80 compared with the previous year are as under:

	PROFITS	
	1978-79	1979-80
IRCON	Rs. 3.85 lakhs	Rs. 15.46 lakhs
RITES	R. 55 ,,	Rs. 246 ,,

RITES is not involved in production. The production performance of IRCON during 1979-80 compared with 1978-79 is given below:

	1978-79	1979-80
Production	Rs. 224 lakhs	Rs. 498 lakhs

Andheri Railway Station

8400. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 125 lakh tickets are annually sold at the Andheri Railway Station of the Western Railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the long queues of passengers, particularly at Andheri East, wanting to buy tickets;

(c) whether adequate number of fans have been fixed at the said railway station to provide relief to the passengers standing in the queue; and

(d) what steps are being taken to open more windows/counters in the immediate future to give some relief to the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, during peak hours.

(c) Fans have been provided at present on the permanent booking windows on east side.

(d) In addition to 18 permanent booking windows, 7 temporary booking windows have also been opened.

छात्रों के कान, नाक और गले की जांच

8401. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसे प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं अथवा किए जाने का विचार है कि दिल्ली में और देश के अन्य बड़े शहरों में स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के कान, नाक और गले की स्कूल में ही जांच की जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्यक्रम किन-किन स्थानों पर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) जांच के दौरान दिल्ली के स्कूलों के कितने बच्चे कान, नाक और गले की बीमारी से पीड़ित पाए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख). बड़े नगरों के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के लिए स्कूलों में ही स्वास्थ्य की जांच (कान, नाक और गले की जांच सहित) करने के बारे में भारत सरकार की कोई योजनाएं या प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं। यह विषय सम्बन्धित राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन से मालूम हुआ है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका जैसे स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे सभी प्राथमिक स्कूलों में स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इनके अलावा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शाहदरा क्षेत्र के सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त सीनियर सेकेण्डरी, सेकेण्डरी और मिडिल स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के लिये स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने की एक योजना शुरू की है।

(ग) दिल्ली के शाहदरा क्षेत्र के 7,650 बच्चों की जांच करने पर उनमें से 495 बच्चे कान, नाक और गले की बीमारियों से पीड़ित पाये गये।

Railway Traffic during Asian Games

8402. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made in regard to the traffic pressure likely to arise on the Railways during the Asian Games; and

(b) if so, the nature of service and other innovations proposed to be developed for this meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes. It is anticipated that the maximum share of the commuters that the Railways will have to cater daily in Delhi, is about 50,000. In order to meet this traffic demand, Delhi suburban Ring Railway is being electrified for running EMU services which will enable Railways to cater to approximate 3 lakhs passenger trips per day. For traffic from out-stations, adequate steps will also be taken to augment the loads of existing trains and if found necessary, to run special trains.

Movement Control Unit at Cochin

8403. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Movement Control Unit at Cochin does not have any quota in the K. K. Express as a result of which difficulties are caused to Defence peronnel stationed at Cochin;

(b) if so, the reasons why Movement Control Unit is not given quota of sufficient seats in K. K. Express keeping the size of the base in view; and

(c) whether the existing quota of Movement Control Unit will be reviewed and increased considering the huge expansion in the three wings of the Defence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARUN): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Quotas in passenger trains are allotted for the use of Defence personnel in consultation with the Ministry of Defence.

World Bank Financial Help for Expansion of Railways

8404. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the allocations made by the Planning Commis-

sion for expansion of railways net-work in the country, Government have sought help of World Bank and other financial institutions from abroad for the purpose;

(b) if so, how much extra finances are required and from where it is sought to be acquired;

(c) if not, whether for want of finances, many important development and major expansion projects will suffer, especially laying of tracks, purchase of rolling stock, track electrification, putting up new railways stations (buildings) and better service conditions of the employees etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) World Bank does not give any aid. Even a loan is not given unless a project forms part of the Plan approved by the Planning Commission. Thus, World Bank loan is a part and not separate from the Plan allocations.

(b) No extra finances are being sought beyond the Plan allocations.

(c) Within the allocation of Rs. 5,100 crores made by the Planning Commission priorities will be fixed for various projects. Some sufference is unavoidable.

Change in Financial System

8405. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would explore the possibility of changing the existing financial system of borrowing capital for various railway line projects only through general revenues of the Government and resort to public borrowings for the purpose; and

(b) if so, whether such a step would help in fulfilling the requirements of railway lines particularly in backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to change the existing system of borrowing capital for railway line projects from General Revenues of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Land in Rayagada

8406. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private institutes and Government departments provided with railway land in Rayagada town by the Railway authority and the rent fixed for the land and period of the lease therefor;

(b) out of total railway land in Rayagada town the area lying vacant, the areas given on lease to private institutes and Government departments and for the temporary construction of the hotels, pan shops and other purposes; and

(c) the rent charged by the Railways from the lease holders per year and according to the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Seva Samaj has been licensed 4.42 acres of railway land in Rayagada Town on payment of a nominal licence fee of Rs. 100 per annum for a period of 5 years.

(b) Area lying vacant=172.50 acres Area given on licence basis is as under:—

(i) Seva Samaj 4.42 acres

(ii) Private parties for Hotels, Pan shops & such other purposes.—16,600 sq. ft.

(iii) For Grow More Food Purposes.—217.24 acres.

(c) Total licence fee charged from the licence holders is Rs. 80,325.40 per annum.

भोपाल को मिलाने वाली जयपुर-कोटा झालावाड़ सड़क का विकास

8407. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल को मिलाने वाली जयपुर-कोटा-झालावाड़ सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1981-82 में इस सड़क के विकास पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाएगा; और

(ग) विकास कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). हाल ही में 17-2-1981 को इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया गया है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इस बात का सर्वेक्षण करें कि इस सड़क में क्या-क्या कमियां हैं ताकि उसमें अपेक्षित सुधार-कार्य और उस पर होने वाले खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जा सके। प्रस्ताव है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान उपलब्ध वित्तीय संसाधनों तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्रणाली के अधीन अन्य कार्यों की प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम बनाकर इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का सुधार एवं विकास किया जाए।

अंतर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के समीप यमुना-पुल

8408. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली अंतर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के समीप यमुना नदी पर एक बड़े पुल का निर्माण किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है, और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और काम कब तक शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह एक बड़ी परियोजना है जिस पर खर्च करने के लिए लगभग 23 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है और इसके लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति भी जरूरी है। इसके लिए, योजना में भारी राशि आबंटित करनी पड़ेगी। अभी यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि परियोजना का काम कब शुरू होगा।

Allotment of Vending Contracts to Scheduled Caste Candidates

8409. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 5138 on the 26th March, 1981 regarding Half-unit vending contract and state:

(a) whether any applications are pending with the authorities for allotting vending contracts to Scheduled Caste candidates reserved for them; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) 28 applications are pending finalisation. These are being processed as per extant procedure.

Doctor patient and Nurse patient Ratio in GOA

8410. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the doctor patient and nurse patient ratio in the urban and rural areas of Goa separately at present;

(b) what are the schemes of Government to expand medical facilities in the rural areas; and

(c) the total outlay earmarked for this purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFAIRE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information regarding the doctor-patient ratio and nurse-patient ratio separately for the urban and rural areas of Goa is not available. However, according to the latest information available, the nurse-patient ratio and the doctor-population ratio in the Union Territory of Goa are 1:6 and 1:1243 respectively.

(b) The following medical facilities are proposed to be explained in the rural areas of the Country during the VI Plan period (1980—85):

(1) To train 2.2 lakhs additional Community Health Volunteers.

(2) To have at least one trained Dai in every village.

(3) To establish 40,000 additional sub-centres with one female and one male Multi-Purpose Worker.

(4) To upgrade 174 Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals.

(5) To establish 600 new Primary Health Centres.

(6) To upgrade 1000 Rural Dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres.

(7) Under the Scheme of Reorientation of Medical Education for the extension of Health care to the rural areas, it is planned that every medical college would adopt 3 Blocks/Primary Health Centres. The college would extend such coverage in a phased manner, till the whole district, in which the college is located, is covered.

(c) A total outlay of a 585.46 crores, both in the State and Central Sectors, has been earmarked during the VI Plan period for the implementation of the above mentioned schemes.

Typists on daily wages

8411. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual typists on daily wages appointed from 1975 till date in Northern Railway, NDCR, DLI and NDLS stations;

(b) the number of casual typists on daily wages who have been terminated;

(c) the number of such typists who have been regularised during the same period as *ad hoc* typists without holding the selection by the Selection Board;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the casual typists who had worked for more than 120 days continuously and are entitled for regular appointment on *ad hoc* basis were not appointed; and

(e) if so, the number of such typists and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 70.

(b) 6.

(c) 2 were brought on to monthly rates of pay.

(d) and (e) The Typists were engaged on daily rates to cope up with the summer rush at New Delhi|Delhi stations and were to be replaced by candidates selected by the Railway Service Commission or were to be terminated on the expiry of the temporary sanction after summer rush is over. 25 such typists have put in more than 120 days service. This does not, however, entitle them to regular appointment.

'ट्रेन लाइटिंग सेक्शन' का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

8412. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में विद्युत विभाग के गाड़ी बिजली अनुभाग (ट्रेन लाइटिंग सेक्शन) का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिये 'ट्रेड' परीक्षण किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन 'ट्रेड' परीक्षणों में गंभीर तथा अत्यधिक अनियमितायें पाई गई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन परीक्षणों को सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा रद्द कर दिये जाने का निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद भी फिर नियमित 'ट्रेड' परीक्षण करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। परन्तु, नीति सम्बन्धी कुछ अनियमितताएं ध्यान में आयी थीं जिन्हें श्रमिक संगठनों के परामर्श से ठीक कर दिया गया है और ट्रेड टैस्ट को रद्द नहीं किया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Recruitment of Train Examiners

8413. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2306 on the 5th March, 1981 regarding training of Train Examiners and state:

(a) the source of recruitment of the remaining 40 per cent posts of train examiners;

(b) the period of training fixed for this type of recruitment;

(c) the conditions for recruitment for these persons;

(d) whether the training referred to above is considered essential for regularisation of a train examiner; and

(e) if not, under what circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) From amongst Artisan Staff in the category of highly skilled grade I & II, Ministries or skilled Artisan Staff in the Carriage & Wagon Department, if highly skilled Grade I & II are not available.

(b) One year.

(c) Selection for this post is held out of highly skilled Grade I & II Artisans and Mistries. If sufficient number is not available out of these, other skilled staff in Carriage & Wagon Department who fulfil the following conditions are also considered:—

(i) 5 years of service in the skilled grade with 8th standard qualifications.

(ii) 3 years of service in skilled grade with Matriculation.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Golden Rock Railway Workshop

8414. SHRI S. SINGARVADIVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make use of the Railway Workshop of the Golden Rock, Southern Railway for repairing and manufacturing Railway wagons;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter immediately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Golden Rock workshop of Southern Railway is already manufacturing railway wagons at the rate of 960 per annum. There is no proposal to expand this capacity or set up capacity for repair to wagons.

(b) No.

(c) Golden Rock is one of the most diversified workshops on the Indian Railways. Its range of activity include overhaul of broad gauge diesel, meter gauge diesel and meter gauge steam locomotives, overhaul of broad gauge and meter gauge coaches. overhaul of cranes, steam cranes, both broad & meter gauge, corrosion rapair of steel-bodied coaches, wagon manufacture, diesel engine re-building, chrome-plating of cylinder liners re-wiring of coaches etc. It is no tenvisaged to diversify the workshop further by adding the activity of wagon repairs also. In any case, capacity to repair wagons in the southern region has already been catered for and there is no proposal to generate this capacity at Golden Rock.

Personnel Branch of Railways

8415. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees in the Personnel Branch of the Railways had submitted their resolutions adopted in their All India Convention at Madurai to improve their service conditions; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, staff grievances received from any source get due consideration and action as considered necessary is taken. The resolutions passed in the Conference of the All India Personnel Branch Staff Association held at Madurai in March, 1981 have also been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Railway Service through Bikaner Examination Centre

8416. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates appeared from Bikaner examination Centre of Northern Railway since its formation for services in Railways through the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad; and

(b) the number of candidates of this Centre who have been selcted in each examination conducted so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The number of candidates who appeared in the selections conducted by the

Railway Service Commission, Allahabad at Bikaner Centre and the number selected during the last 10 years are as under:

Year	No of candidates appeared.	No. of candidates selected.
1970-71	800	..
1971-72	503	1
1972-73	200	2
1973-74	199	4
1974-75	325	2
1975-76	756	133
1976-77	391	..
1977-78	440	4
1978-79	1137	2
1979-80	1635	Selection not finalised
1980-81	3364	

The information for earlier years is not available as the old records have since been destroyed.

Wards of Railway Employees in Kharagpur Division

8417. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers and employees working in Kharagpur Railway Workshop as well as on the Kharagpur Division;

(b) the mode of appointment of Class IV staff in these establishments;

(c) how many wards of railway employees have been appointed and are working in such establishments and how many sons of railway employees more than one are owrking in such establishments; and

(d) how many sons of the Railway (retired or in service) Union Officials have been offered appointment in Class III and Class IV in Sports quota, Cultural quota, compassionate ground, loyal quota and how many other quotas are there for out of turn appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Casual Labourers on Projects

8418. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 900 casual labourers have been engaged in a small project like Jakhapura-Banspani on South-Eastern Railway. whereas in a bigger project like cuttack-Paradip lesser number of casual staff was engaged making the former non-remunerative;

(b) whether a large number of fresh outsiders other than the genuine ex-casual labourers have been appointed as casual labourers with false cards; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) About 1300 casual labourers are employed on the Jakhapura-Daitari Railway line (Phase I) of Jakhapura-Banspani Project. When the Cuttack-Paradip rail link was in full swing nearly 4,500 labourers were employed on that project.

(b) No such case of alleged employment of outsiders with false cards has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Apprentices

8419. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were called for from Trade Apprentices, under training in workshops, for appearing in the written test of Tracers (Mech.) by the Northern Railway Administration in September 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that a written test was held on 20th July, 1980 and whether it is also a fact that the result of the test has been withheld; and

(c) if so, on what grounds and when the result is likely to be declared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The test was held on 20-7-80 and 31-8-80 but the results have not been declared.

(c) In inviting applications only from Trade Apprentices undergoing training, the claims of existing skilled employees and trade apprentices who have passed out in earlier years were overlooked. The matter is being examined by the Railway Administration.

Roha-Dasgaon Line

8420. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a supplementary provision will have to be made by his Ministry this year for the construction of 48 km. Roha-Dasgaon railway link which is a part of 900 km. Apta-Mangalore line;

(b) if so, whether the projects which had been demanded by the Maharashtra Chief Minister have been agreed to;

(c) whether the Apta-Roha link was expected to be completed by September, 1981; and

(d) if so, whether Government have agreed to provide funds for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Apta-Roha 62 kms. long rail link has been scheduled for completion by December, 1981 and requisite funds for this line have been provided in the Budget.

Sea erosion in Madras, Visakhapatnam and Paradip Ports

8421. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ports of Madras, Visakhapatnam and Paradip are being threatened by the erosion of the

coast since the monsoons and about a million tonnes of sand is said to move along the coast from South to North; and

(b) if so, the methods that have been devised to counteract such disturbances of the coastline?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In the case of Paradip only erosion is occurring. The movement of sand along the coast, known as littoral drift takes place all along the coast.

(b) (i) *Madras*: In case of Madras erosion of a stretch of coastline immediately north of Fisheries Harbour and outside port limits is being experienced during Monsoon. Shore protection works are undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government to prevent erosion of the coast.

(ii) *Visakhapatnam*: Effective arrangements exist for by-passing sand from south of the harbour to the northern side for nourishing the beach in order to prevent erosion.

(iii) *Paradip*: The northern shore at the Paradip Port is being subjected to erosion during monsoon. To counteract such erosion, a sea wall has been constructed on the northern shore. In addition, measures like transporting sand from the southern side of the port to the northern side are being taken to nourish the beach.

Extension of Limits of territorial water and exclusive economic Zone

8422. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limits of territorial waters have been extended by 3 to 12 miles and of the exclusive economic Zone to 200 nautical miles;

(b) when this extension has been made by law;

(c) whether any consequential legislation has been envisaged to prescribe punishment for the violation of these areas; and

(d) if not, what has been envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian territorial waters extend to 12 nautical miles; and the Exclusive Economic Zone to 200 nautical miles from the appropriate base lines.

(b) The President issued a Proclamation on 30 September, 1967, determining the 12 mile limit for territorial waters of India. This limit was again reiterated and incorporated in Section 3(2) of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act of 1976. Section 7 of the Act relating to the Exclusive Economic Zone was brought into force by a Gazette Notification issued on January 15, 1977.

(c) The Maritime Zones Act of 1976 provides in Section 11 for punishment with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, for offences committed under the Act. Further, as the Act is in the nature of umbrella legislation, other Ministries and Departments of Government of India administratively concerned with different uses of the sea are expected, where necessary, to provide for specific legislation and or rules and regulations concerning various uses of the sea. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, for example, is contemplating legislation for regulating foreign fishing in Indian waters. The proposed legislation on Foreign Fishing will contain its own provisions on punishment for offences committed under it.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Prevention of Adulteration to Gur and Khandsari

8423. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts which have been made by Government to prevent adulteration in Gur and Khandsari as has been done in the case of milk, curd and turmeric; and

(b) whether certain cases of adulteration of silica, etc. in Gur and Khandsari have come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as all the replies are received.

Amendment to Indian Immigration Act

8422. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the stages at which the proposal to amend the Indian Immigration Act with a view to provide a check on the activities of manpower recruiting agencies is at present so that the exploitation of labourers, particularly illiterate workmen could be checked?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): A proposal for new legislation on emigration is at its final stages of consideration. The proposed legislation which would replace the Emigration Act of 1922 will enable the Government to regulate the activities of recruiting agencies, for checking exploitation of workers.

Cases of Pilferage and Corruption

8425. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases were detected or came to light of pilferage, illegal activities, gratification, corruption, reservation scandal etc. by railway employees and officials on various railways during 1st March, 1980 to 31st March, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details of railway employees of Western Railways, Central and South Central Railways which fall under Gujarat and Maharashtra State and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 82 Railway employees in portions of Western, Central and South Central Railways falling under Gujarat and Maharashtra States were found involved in cases of theft and pilferage during the period 1st March, 1980 to 31st March, 1981. Of these, 42 were prosecuted and 6 were dealt with departmentally and the cases of the other 34 are under enquiry. With regard to gratification, corruption and reservation scandal, position is as follows with regard to involvement of employees in Gujarat and Maharashtra States of South Central, Central and Western Railways:—

(i) *South Central Railway*—Nil

(ii) *Central Railway*—State-wise information is not available. On Central Railway, 453 employees were punished.

(iii) *Western Railway*—Reservation irregularities—Total cases—70. Suitable action has been taken against staff at fault.

Other cases of corruption and gratification—10—In one case prosecution is in progress, in 7 cases disciplinary action is in progress and in 2 cases prosecution is contemplated.

Railway Museum

8426 SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administration of Raiway Museum at New Delhi is to be handed over to

the Northern Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However the position will be reviewed after March, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

Comprehensive Health Programme to Help Rural and Urban people

8427. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive Health Programme under consideration of the Central Government to help all the rural and urban people with treatment medicine and food; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The comprehensive health programme to help programme to help rural and urban people to achieve the objective of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' has been drawn up and embodied in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 Document.

(b) The highlight of the new health care approach will be to carry health care to the rural poor, the weaker sections, the Harijans and the Adivasis and other neglected sections of the Society and the Urban and Semi-Urban population in a Co-ordinated manner. More emphasis will be on the preventive, promotive and participating health care duly supported by curative facilities. The health care system based on a combination of preventive, promotive, curative and participating care services would be built up starting from the village as the base.

The infra-structure for rural health care would consist of Primary Health Centre each serving a population of 30000 or 20000 in hilly and tribal areas and one sub-centre for every 5000 population or 3000 in hilly and tribal areas. The village or a population of 1000 would form the base unit where there will be a trained volunteer chosen by the Community (CHV). Facilities for specialised treatments would be provided at Community Health Centres at the Block Level for a population of 100000 and a system of referral of cases from this centre to the District Hospital/Medical College Hospital will be introduced.

The required imbalances will be corrected. Further development of referral services by removal of deficiencies in District/Sub-divisional hospitals will be taken up. These services with provision of specialists attention to common diseases in rural areas will be developed. Qualitative improvement in education and training of health personnel will be made. Control of Communicable Diseases programmes will be intensified.

The aim of population stabilisation will be achieved by improving the health status of the mother and the child giving due recognition to women's rights to plan the birth of her children.

The development of urban hospitals would be with reference to felt needs of the region. Measures will be taken for efficient management of the hospitals through consolidation of existing facilities, supply of medicines, proper maintenance of equipment and establishment of convalescent homes, poly-clinics and Dharamshalas in the vicinity of hospitals and help to reduce pressure on hospital beds would be encouraged. Efforts for horizontal and vertical linkages among all the inter-related programmes like protected water supply, environmental sanitation and hygiene, food

and nutrition, treatment medicines, education, family planning and maternity and child welfare will be made.

Power for Electric traction

8428. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of additional power needed by the Railways for undertaking electric traction to reduce petroleum consumption;

(b) whether the additional power requirement would be met by the Ministry of Energy or his Ministry propose to set up its own captive power plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Additional power to the extent of 1194 million kwh per annum will be required at the end of 1984-85 for the sections expected to be brought under electric traction by the end of VIth Plan.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Energy have assured the Ministry of Railways that for the electrification programme during the VIth Plan, additional power required will be made available by them. A proposal to set up a few captive power houses by the Railways is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Energy. No final decision, however, in this connection, has yet been taken.

Coaches running on Badarpur Sub-Division of Assam

8429. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the coaches running on Badarpur Sub-Division, Assam, are found to be defective and need thorough repairing or replacement; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take immediate steps to repair or replace the defective coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is an established procedure for maintenance of catches on Indian Railways in which all the coaches are periodically checked and those requiring scheduled overhaul and repairs or other unscheduled repairs are withdrawn and sent to workshops and sicklines for proper attention. This procedure is also followed in the coaches running on Badarpur Sub-Division. Recently, 6 coaches have been withdrawn for periodical overhaul in workshops and 16 coaches for repairs in sicklines and replaced by good coaches. The coaches now running in Badarpur Sub-Division are in satisfactory condition.

(b) Action will continue to be taken as per extant maintenance procedure and coaches found to need repairs will be withdrawn during periodical inspections and replaced by good coaches in fit condition received after repairs from workshops|sicklines.

Late running of 1-NHK shuttle between Khurja and Delhi

8430. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1-NHK Shuttle between Khurja and Delhi is almost running late daily resulting in inconvenience to thousands of commuters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that daily late running of the train has been due to fact that loco engine has been provided to the train;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide diesel engine for the train in order to enable a large number of commuters to attend offices in Delhi in time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALKARJUN): (a) and (b) No Incidentally, 1-NHK is now running between Hazrat Nizammudin and Hapur only and has been re-numbered 1-NDH.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Water Transportation by Trains

8431. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water is being transported by train from Mettupalayam to meet the water requirement of Coimbatore and Pothanur railway junctions and the Railway colonies;

(b) if so, the annual expenditure involved in this; and

(c) the alternate steps being taken to solve the problem permanently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred is about Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) A proposal for taking water from Siruvani Scheme of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to an extent of 5 lakh gallons per day to meet the requirements of Coimbatore and Podanur Junction has been sanctioned

Middle Schools for Railway Employees in Ajmer

8432. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees at Ajmer;

(b) the number of middle schools to cater to the educational needs of children;

(c) whether there is any justification for starting a middle school for Railway employees' children;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard;

(e) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(f) whether it is fact there is a persistent demand from Railway employees in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 2445.

(b) There are 26 middle schools run by State Government & Local bodies/ private institutions in Ajmer.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

Jhargram—Purulia Line

8433. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to consturct a new railway line connecting Jhargram with Purulia in South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware that the said area is a tribal area

where more than 80 per cent people live under poverty line; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) and (c) In the absence of any communication from the State Government of West Bengal, the Ministry of Railways have no information.

Proposal to Acquire Ships to Increase .. Tonnage Capacity ..

8434. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire a large number of ships to expand the present tonnage capacity;

(b) whether Government also propose to raise a financial umbrella through borrowing from international markets; and

(c) if so, the number of ships proposed to be acquired and the response the Government has received for financial assistance from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages a net addition of 2.5 million GRT to the country's existing shipping tonnage. The number of ships depends on the size to be acquired etc. within 2.5 million GRT. Acquisition of ships may be from indigenous Shipyards and from foreign countries. Shipping companies generally make their own arrangement for financing acquisition of ships apart from assistance if any from Shipping Development Fund Committee. General discussions were held with shipyard management and international bankers at Government level during my brief visit to South Korea, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong to explore the possibilities of attractive arrangements of finance for acquisition of ships by India. The response from these countries would depend on further detailed discussions.

ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेल लाइन

8435. **श्री मोती लाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ललित पुर–सिंगरौली लाइन का बरास्ता खुजराहो, सतना, रीवा और सीधी निर्माण करने हेतु सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था और इसको कब तक पूरा किया जाना है ;

(ग) इस प्रस्तावित लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा :

(घ) उस पर कितन व्यय की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) खजुराहत, सतना, रीवा, सीधि के रास्ते ललित पुर से सिंगरौली तक एक नयी लाइन के लिए फरवरी, 1980 में एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी-एवम्-यातायात सर्वेक्षण की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और सर्वेक्षण का काम चल रहा है। इस वर्ष सितम्बर तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। रेल मंत्रालय में इसकी तकनीकी व्यवहारिकता और वित्तीय अर्थक्षमता सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की गहराई से जांच कर लेने के बाद अगली कार्रवाई करना संभव होगा। इस परियोजना के लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति भी आवश्यक होगी।

पाली स्टेशन का आधुनिकीकरण

8436. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाली स्टेशन पर आने-जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि के बावजूद इस स्टेशन का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इसका आधुनिकीकरण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग) : पाली नाम के दो स्टेशन है एक पाली और दूसरा पाली मारवाड़ । पाली स्टेशन पश्चिम रेलवे पर स्थित है जबकि पाली मारवाड़ उत्तर रेलवे में है ।

पाली मारवाड़ स्टेशन पर छतदार प्लेटफार्म, प्रतीक्षालय, ऊंचे तल वाली प्लेटफार्म परिचालन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग सुविधाएं और सार्वजनिक शौचालय आदि जैसी पर्याप्त यात्री सुविधाएं पहले से ही मौजूद है । उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को देखते हुए इसके आधुनिकीकरण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जहां तक पाली स्टेशन का संबंध है यह एक छोटा स्टेशन है जो पश्चिम रेलवे के फुलेरा-रिवाड़ी खंण्ड में (रींगस के रास्ते) स्थित है । वर्तमान स्टेशन के आधुनिकीकरण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Privileges and Immunities Extended to Israeli Consulate in Bombay

8437. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the privileges and immunities and the nature of recognition extended to the Israeli consulate in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Privileges and immunities are available to the Israeli Consulate in Bombay on the same basis as to any Consular mission, under Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963, to which the Government of India is a Party. A Notification in Part I Section 2 of the Gazette of India, defines the jurisdiction of this Consulate as extending only to the State of Maharashtra.

Construction of Railway over Bridge near Alwar Railway Station

8438. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the frequency of movements of railway trains at Alwar is delaying the regular road traffic which has to pass through the railway track near Alwar railway station;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the industrial area and grain markets of Alwar are situated on the Eastern side of the railway track while the city of Alwar is located on the Western side of the track and that the road traffic crossing the railway track is considerably heavy;

(c) whether it is proposed to construct a railway over-bridge near the Alwar railway station to allow for quick movement of road traffic; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Yes

(c) and (d) Construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings is undertaken jointly and on cost-sharing basis with the State Government/Road Authority, who are required to sponsor firm proposals therefor and give an undertaking to bear about 50 per cent of the cost as per extent rules. No firm proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of any of the level crossings near Alwar has so far been sponsored by the State Government/Road Authority.

.. Expansion of Paradip Port..

8439. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan for Rs. 48.11 crores for expansion of Paradip Port in the Sixth Plan had been submitted to the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, whether this Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 45.31 crores has been included in the Sixth Plan (1980—85), with the approval of Planning Commission, for the development of Paradip Port.

Rural Health Scheme Submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government

8440. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rural Health Scheme has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation in the State;

(b) whether the same has been approved by the Central Government;

(c) the estimated cost and details of the scheme;

(d) how much of it will be financed by the Government of India; and

(e) what specific projects will be taken in Madhya Pradesh under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

..Loan Assistance for Mechanised Sailing Vessel in Gujarat ..

8441. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received and granted with amount for the loan assistance for mechanised sailing vessels in Gujarat from 1976 till date, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government are considering to increase such assistance?

THE MINISER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the scheme for grant of loans for construction of mechanised sailing vessels and mechanisation of the existing sailing vessels, the Government of India advance repayable loans to the maritime State Governments for being disbursed to the parties concerned. The number of applications received and loans granted from 1976 till 1980-81, year-wise, by the Government of Gujarat were as under:—

Year	No. of applications received.	No. of applicants who were granted loans.	Amount of loans.
			Rs.
1976-77 . .	58	10	30,68,000
1977-78 . .	4	10	29,30,700
1978-79 . .	2	14	53,60,000
1979-80 . .	59	14	78,86,000
1980-81 .	69	54	2,06,75,000
TOTAL .	192	102	3,99,19,700

Note : Out of the 102 applicants who were granted loans from 1976-77 to 1980-81, 98 applications were received by the Government of Gujarat prior to 1976.

Funds for loan assistance to the Sailing Vessels Industry are allotted by the Planning Commission having regard to the overall financial resources of the country.

महनर-धोली रेल लाइन

8442. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1977 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में महनर और धोली स्टेशनों को जोड़ने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस रेल लाइन को बिछाने के लिये अनुमानत कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इस पर कार्य कब शुरु होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग) : महनर और धोली स्टेशन के बीच रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

Amount Sanctioned for Development of Calcutta Port

8443. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functioning of Calcutta Port Trust Authority and the total amount sanctioned for the development of Calcutta Port during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Calcutta Port (inclusive of Haldia Dock System) is administered under the provision of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 by a Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for maintenance and dredging of the shipping channel maintenance of docks; wharves and jetties with all ancillary facilities required for handling of cargo.

The total amount sanctioned for Calcutta Port during the last 3 years and results achieved are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Total amount sanctioned for Development works during last four years vis-a-vis the expenditure incurred

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		
	B.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	Actual Expenditure	
1. Calcutta Plan Works	79·00	42·63	102·73	25·69	85·00	134·90	491·36	159·50	(Approx)
2. Haldia Dock	1350·00	1724·53	1041·55	401·30	1173·00	383·44 (Project) ♣ 22·00 (New) 405·44	233·00	165·89	(")

Programme for Electric Traction during Sixth Plan .. ..

8444. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of electric traction existing at present on the Railways;

(b) how much kilometre route is proposed to be completed during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether any programme has been framed for the total kilometre routes of the Indian Railways for electric traction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 5350 Route kms.

(b) 2363 route kms. are expected to be brought under electric traction during the remaining period (from 1981-82 to 1984-85) of the VIth Plan.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shelter for Family Members of Patients of A.I.I.M.S ..

8445. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of patients or their family members line in open on the road side around the gates of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, which have been taken to build a shelter for such distressed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that they are not aware whether all those who lie on the road side/pavement outside the Institute are really patients or their family members. No patients are lying unattended within the compound of the Institute. There is a Raj Garhia Vishram Sadan with accommodation for 100 persons for the relatives/attendants of the patients admitted in the AIIMS. Within the existing resources of the Institute it is not possible to create facilities for all the relatives and attendants of the patients as also the patients, especially those requiring planned surgery.

Development and Modernisation of .. Ship Repairing Facilities

8446. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by India every year to repair ships inside and outside the country during the last three years separately;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop and modernise the ship repairing facilities in the country;

(c) whether it is proposed to borrow and seek assistance of money and technical know-how from foreign countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Information about expenditure incurred on ship repair inside the country is not available. The amount spent on ship repair abroad during 1976—79 is as follows:

1976-77	Rs. 15.48 crores.
1977-78	Rs. 16.88 crores.
1978-79	Rs. 19.73 crores.

(b) to (d) A 15-year perspective Plan for ship repair proposed to be

formulated through an Indian consultancy firm backed by a foreign consultant. After the report of the consultants has been received and examined, proposals for development and modernisation of ship repair facilities in the country and establishment of additional facilities, if necessary will be framed.

A provision of Rs. 15.5 crores has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for ship repair.

M/s. Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers have formulated a proposal for establishment of a ship-repair complex at Haldia in West Bengal Investment decision is however yet to be taken by Government.

As regards assistance from foreign countries, the Cochin Shipyard have submitted a proposal for technical collaboration with a foreign firm for optimisation of the ship repair facilities in their Yard. This proposal is being processed.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा निःशुल्क यात्रा

8447. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राज्य सरकारें संसद् सदस्यों को राज्य परिवहन की बसों में निःशुल्क यात्रा करने की सुविधायें दे रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की दिल्ली से बाहर जाने वाली बसों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) राज्य परिवहन की बसों में निःशुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा के बारे में राज्य सरकारों या राज्य सड़क परिवहन उपक्रमों द्वारा बनाए गए विनियमों के ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) निशुल्क यात्रा पास जारी करने के बारे में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के विनियमों के उपबंधों में संसद सदस्यों की श्रेणी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

उत्तर के सीमावर्ती राज्यों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

8448. **श्री आर. एन. राजेश** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों ने आटा, चावल, नमक, सीमेंट, आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की समय पर सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, क्योंकि ये वस्तुएं वहां विलम्ब से पहुंच रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हाल ही में उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के परामर्श से यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि रेलों द्वारा सीमेंट, नमक और इस्पात जैसी मुख्य वस्तुओं की ढुलाई बड़ी लाइन के गाड़ी-भार में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त स्टाकयार्डों के लिए की जायेगी जहां से आगे वितरण की व्यवस्था रेल अथवा सड़क मार्ग द्वारा की जायेगी । इस व्यवस्था से यातायात

न्तरण स्थलों पर दबाव कम हो जायेगा जिससे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में सुधार हो जायेगा। स्टाकयार्डों को नमक, सीमेंट और इस्पात की ढुलाई करने से मीटर लाइन पर भी फालतू क्षमता उपलब्ध हो जायेगी। मीटर लाईन प्रणाली पर उपलब्ध फालतू क्षमता का उपयोग सामान्य खपत की अन्य वस्तुओं की ढुलाई के लिए किया जा सकेगा। रेलों को आशा है कि इन उपायों से इस क्षेत्र की परिवहन संबंधी आवश्यकताएं संतोषप्रद स्तर तक पूरी हो जाएंगी।

Decentralisation of Railways

8449. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a proclaimed policy of Government to decentralise the working of the Railways;

(b) whether the transfers of Directors and Deputy Director from Zonal Railways to the Railway Board offices in Delhi are in consonance with that policy;

(c) whether these senior officers are engaged in monitoring the day to day operations and maintenance works of the Railways; and

(d) whether this work was previously looked after by the Commercial Departments of various Zonal Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The policy is to achieve maximum possible decentralisation.

(b) There are no Directors or Deputy Directors in Zonal Railways. Officers from Railways are posted as Directors, etc., in Railway Board on deputation.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

कैरिज एण्ड वैगनस विभाग के कर्मचारी

8450. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आल इंडिया कैरिज कौंसिल के आह्वान पर कुछ महीने पहले कैरिज एण्ड वैगनस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को देश भर में नियमानुसार कार्य आन्दोलन का सहारा लेना पड़ा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आन्दोलन के संबंध में अनेक कर्मचारियों को दंडित किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दण्डित किये गये कर्मचारियों की जोन वार संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों को दोष मुक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(क) से (घ) आल इंडिया कैरिज एण्ड वैगन स्टाफ काउंसिल ने, जो एक गैर मान्यता प्राप्त निकाय है, अपनी मांग मनवाने में कथित असफलता के कारण 16-8; 80 से "नियमानुसार कार्य" करने का अवैध आन्दोलन शुरू किया था। इस आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई थी :—

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

बर्खास्त किये गये/सेवा से हटाये गये	4
निलंबित	17 (12 को वापस ड्यूटी पर रख लिया गया)
सेवा भंग का दंड	12
मजूरी अकाटने का दंड	152
चेतावनी	18
अन्य अनुशासिनक कार्रवाई	21

पूर्व रेलवे

मजूरी काटने का दंड	12,934
सेवा भंग करने का दण्ड	366

दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे

मजूरी काटने का दंड	30

नियमानुसार कर्मचारी को ऐसे आदेशों के विरुद्ध अपील करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जिनका उस के वेतन, भत्तों, पेन्शन भविष्य निधि, सेवा उपदान अथवा नियमों अथवा करार आदि में विनियमित अन्य सेवा शर्तों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता हो और ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा गुण दोष के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Fly Overs Under Construction for Asian Games

8451. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts participating in the group-discussion on the effects of New Construction on Delhi's Environment at the India International Centre on the 4th March, 1981 have pointed out that the seven fly-overs under construction in the city as part of the new infrastructure for the 1982 Asian Games will be an expensive alternative to traffic control manual or electronical as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 5th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the extent of damage done by feling of trees as a prelude to the proposed construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the construction of seven flyovers will be an expensive alternative to manual or signalised traffic control. A traffic study carried out by experts has revealed that the projected normal peak hourly traffic in 1982 is going to be beyond the capacity of both manual and signalised traffic control measures. There is no other option but to go in for grade separation at these seven intersections. The improvement of these junctions was already included in the 6th Plan (1978—83) of Delhi Administration.

(c) Only those trees which have to be inescapably removed due to construction of the flyovers or those which cannot be transplanted are being cut. Further, it is proposed to plant new quick-growing trees to the extent of at least double the number of cut trees so that present environment is maintained.

Confirmation of Clerks

8452. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Adminstration issued orders sometime in 1980 about the regularisation and confirmation of clerks Grade Rs. 260—400 (Revised Scale) who were recruited in 1975 on an ad-hoc basis.

(b) if so, the number of such clerks in the office of the Divisional Railway Manager, Moradabad and the reasons for not issuing orders for their confirmation so far;

(c) whether the result of the Departmental examination held by the D.R.M., Moradabad sometime last year for promotion to Grade Rs 330—560 against 10 per cent quota has also not been declared so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how long it will take to do the needful in both these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 16. The seniority lists of clerks are being recast by interpolating the names of the ad hoc employees whose services have been regularied. With retrospective effect. After the seniority lists are finalised, confirmation will be done.

(c) The results have already been declared.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

जमालपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप का विस्तार

8453. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से जमालपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप के विस्तार की योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है –

(ग) इस वर्कशाप के विस्तार पर कितना खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) इस काम के कब शुरू होनेकी संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जमालपुर कारखाने की गति-विधियों में विभिन्नता लाने के लिए अनेक योजनायें बनायी गयी हैं । इन योजनाओं से उपलब्ध क्षमता भाप इन्जनों के कार्य के कारण, जो इस समय जमालपुर कारखाने में मुख्य गति विधि हैं, क्षमता का स्थान ले लेगी ।

(ख) जमालपुर कारखाने के लिए अनुमोदित वैकल्पिक कार्यक्षमता में डीजल मैन लाइन तथा शंटिंग रेल इंजनों के लिए आवधिक मरम्मत सुविधाओं का विकास, डीजल मशीन-शाप की व्यवस्था , भाप-चालित क्रेनों की आवधिक ओवरहाल सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करना तथा लेमिनेटिड स्प्रिंगों का निर्माण करना शामिल है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना के लिए बजट खर्च लगभग 500 लाख रूपये है ।

(घ) इन योजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है ।

Coal Smuggling on Eastern Railway

8454. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the efforts of some voluntary organisations, the coal smuggling on Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway has almost completely been stopped recently;

(b) if so, whether railways have taken any measures to see that such smuggling of coal on trains may not revive again; and

(c) if so, the measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As a result of the preventive measures taken by the Police and the Eastern Railway unauthorised transport of coal by passenger trains in Andal-Sainthia section has been checked. However, efforts made in this connection by any voluntary oraginsations are not known to Railway administrations.

(b) and (c) Passenger trains running in Andal-Sainthia section are being jointly escorted by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force personnel. Anti-ticketless checking drives are being conducted in the section from time to time.

Non-Availability of National Permits and Black-Marketing on Trucks

8455. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of national permits to all vehicles and black-marketing on trucks are providing constraints in the development of transporation in the country; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be undertaken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The object underling the introduction of the National permit and Zonal Permit Scheme is to give a fillip to inter-State movement of goods by road transport. Goods vehicles engaged on intra-State operations do not require National Permit/ Zonal Permits.

Because of production constraints there is considerable amount of unsatisfied demand for commercial vehicles in the country. With a view to eliminating black-marketing the Ministry of Industry, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18(g) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, prohibited the sale, purchase or transfer of new commercial vehicles within 2 years of the initial purchase from 9th April, 1981. Simultaneously, as a result of various measures taken by the Industry Ministry, the production of commercial vehicle chassis is being stopped up.

Motibagh Railway Colony

8456. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 4th March, 1981 from the Field Workers Family Welfare Central Railway Hospital, Nagpur regarding the plight of Motibagh Railway Colony and Ajani Health Unit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

32 डाउन बरौनी कानपुर यात्री गाड़ी का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

8457. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 32 डाउन बरौनी-कानपुर यात्री गाडी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा सेक्शन में दुर्घटना ग्रस्त हो गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इसक परिणाम स्वरूप जान-माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री महिलकार्जुन): (क) जी हां । नं० 32 डाउन फास्ट पैसेन्जर 15-2-81 को दरोंधा और चैनवा स्टेशनों के बीच 2 डाउन ए०टी० मेल से टकरा गयी ।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा के आयुत के अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार, दुर्घटना कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई ।

(ग) टक्कर के परिणाम स्वरूप 14 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गयी । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,33,700 रुपये मूल्य की क्षति होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) रेल संरक्षा के आयुक्त की अंतिम रिपोर्ट मिलने पर दोषी अकर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

बम्बई के उपनगरीय स्टेशनों पर खान-पान के स्टाल

8458. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे की बम्बई डिवीजन के उपनगरीय स्टेशनों पर सोसाइटियों को कितने कितने खान पान के और अन्य स्टाल आवंटित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ये सोसाइटियां किस तारीख को बनी थीं और उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन किस तारीख को हुआ तथा उन की रजिस्ट्रेशन संख्या क्या क्या है और इन स्टालों के लिए उन्होंने किस किस तारीख को आवेदन भेजा तथा इन समितियों के तत्कालीन पदाधिकारियों और वर्तमान पदाधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या-क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त सोसाटियों के पदाधिकारियों तथा सदस्यों की कोई भी बैठक नहीं होती है ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या वे सासोयटियां जाली है और स्टालों पर केवल कुछ लोगों का कब्जा है और

(ड) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन सोसाइटियों से स्टाल वापिस ले लेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में ऊपमत्री (श्री महिलचार्जुन) (क) से (ड.): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Non-Medical Class I Officers working at One seat for more than 3 years

8459. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers (other than Medical) who are working in his Ministry, its attached and Subordinate Offices for the last more than 10 years continuously;

(b) since how long they are there and the reasons for not rotating them;

(c) whether to ensure that they do not develop vested interests by their continued stay in one Ministry/Office and in the interest of their career, planning, and ensuring healthier administration Government will consider the desirability of getting them transferred or change their charges/assignments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

मुगलसराय डिवीजन में स्थानापन्न कर्मचारी

8460. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुगलसराय रेलवे डिवीजन के ट्रैफिक ने पिछले तीन वर्ष से स्थानापन्न रूप से कार्य कर रहे ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी सेवाएं नियमित कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के एक परिपत्र के अनुसार, 120 दिन के सेवावधि पूरा करने वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर दिया जाए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मुगलसराय रेलवे डिवीजन में इस नियम का पालन किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)

(क) 157

(ख) जी नहीं । उन्हें केवल अस्थायी ओहदा दिया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोटा-बीना लाइन पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ी में अधिक सवारी डिब्बे लगाना

8461. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा-बीना लाइन पर चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी से प्रथम श्रेणी का सवारी डिब्बा हटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी में भीड़-भाड़ को देखते हुए तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि लोग इस गाड़ी की छत पर बैठ कर यात्रा करते हैं सरकार का विचार इस गाड़ी में सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो गर्मी के आगामी मौसम को देखते हुए कितने सवारी डिब्बे बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ङ) इस गाड़ी में गुण्डागर्दी को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, नीति के अनुसार मेल/एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों तथा फास्ट पैसेंजर गाड़ियों को छोड़कर सभी गाड़ियों से पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों को हटा लिया गया है ।

(ग) से (ङ) 91/92 और 93/94 कोटा-बीना पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ देखी गयी है । गर्मियों की भीड़-भाड़ समाप्त होने के पश्चात जब कभी पर्याप्त गाड़ियों का स्टाक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा, उन के यानों के भार को वांछनीय सीमा तक बढ़ा दिया जायेगा । शरारती तत्वों की गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने के प्रयास भी किये जा रहे हैं ।

Conviction of Indian Drug Trader in Singapore

8462. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention had been drawn toward a news of convictions

and hanging of two drug traffickers, one of them an Indian, in Singapore, published in all leading newspapers of the country;

(b) whether Government had taken up the matter with the Singapore Government for putting up an appeal for review or petition for mercy on behalf of our national; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In July, 1980, the Government of India took up the matter with the Singapore Government, and sought pardon/reprieve for Shri Azmi Anis Ahmad on humanitarian grounds in view of his tender age and past good record. In March, 1981, we were informed by the Singapore Government that the President of Singapore, after due consideration and with the advice of the Cabinet had decided that the sentence should stand.

Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee for South Eastern Railway

8463. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 642 on the 2nd April, 1981 regarding Zonal Consultative Committee for South-Eastern Railway and state:

(a) the names, designations and addresses of the members who are taken in the Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee constituted for South-Eastern Railway and the basis of nominating the members for this committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Lok Sabha M.Ps. who are covered South-Eastern Railway are not taken in the Committee; and

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the Government's action for inclusion of all M.Ps. of Lok Sabha whose constituencies are in the South-Eastern Railway area?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The nomination to the Railway Users' Consultative Committees are based on the principal of securing representation of various identifiable and important groups of rail users. It consists of representatives of Chamber of Commerce, Trade Associations, Agricultural Associations, Passenger Associations, Members of Parliament, representatives of State Legislatures, representatives of State Governments and such other members representing interests as are not covered under these specific provisions. Representation to Chambers/Associations is done taking into consideration the importance of Chamber/Association concerned, its memberships, its representative charcter etc. Where a large number of such Chambers/Associations are functioning in the area covered by the railway, they are considered for representation by rotation. Three Members of Parliament (Two from the Lok Sabha and One from the Raya Sabha) are nominated on each Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee on the recommendation of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. A list of persons nominated on the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee, South Eastern Railway for the term ending on 31-3-1983 is attached.

NOMINATIONS BY THE MINISTER TO SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY ZONAL USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

TENURE FROM 28-1-1981 to 31-3-1983

Interests	Nominee
1. *State Governments* :	
(1) West Bengal	The Director of Movements, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta-16.
(2) Bihar	The Special Secretary, Transport Deptt., Patna.
(3) Orissa	The Secretary, Govt. of Orissa, Commerce & Transport, Transport Dept, Bhubaneshwar.
(4) Madhya Pradesh	The Secretary Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Public Works Deptt., Bhopal.
(5) Andhra Pradesh	The Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Transport, Roads and Buildings Deptt., Hyderabad.
(6) Maharashtra	The Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra, Home Deptt. (Transport), Mantarlaya, Bombay.
2. *State Legislature* :	
(1) West Bengal	Shri Haran Hazra, M.L.A.
(2) Orissa	Shri Rabindra Kumar Das, M.L.A.
(3) Andhra Pradesh	Shri Pydi Sreerama Murthy, M.L.A.
(4) Bihar	Shri Bairagi Usman, M.L.A. Ranchi
(5) Madhya Pradesh	Awaited
(6) Maharashtra	Shri Penta Rama Talaudi, MLA, Chandrapur.
3. *Chambers of Commerce & Trade Associatios* :	(1) Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
	(2) Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna
	(3) Orissa Chamber of Commerce & Industry Cuttack.
	(4) Raipur Chamber of Commerce & Industries Raipur.
	(5) Nag-Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur.
4. *Agricultural Interests* :	(1) Shri Shantilal Shah, President, Bhara Krishak Samaj, Durg. (2) Shri Natbar Bal, Jaipur, Cuttack.
5. *Elected representatives of D.R.U.C.Cs.*	Awaited.
6. *Public Sector Undertaking/Ports.*	(1) Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

Interests	Nominee
	(2) National Mineral Development Corporation Hyderabad.
7. *Registered Passengers' Associations* :	(1) West Bengal Passengers' Association, Calcutta.
	(2) All Orissa Transport Users' Association, Puri.
8. *Members of Parliament* :	(1) Shri Surendra Mohanty, M.P. (RajyaSabha) Shivani Stewarpatna, P.W.O. Cuttack-8
	(2) Shri Mritunjay Naik, M.P. (Lok Sabha), At & P.O. Pulbani (Amalapada). Dist. Pulbani (Orissa).
	(3) Shri Chotelal Uike, M.P. (Lok Sabha), Bhami Bajar, Teh. & Distt. Mandla (M.P.)
9. *Special Interests* :	
1. Smt Gita Basu, w/o Dr.A.K. Basu, Eminent Social Worker, No. 1, Lee Road, Calcutta.	
2. Shri Reghunath Roy, Ex. MLA., 8 Post. Jaripara, Dt. Puri.	
3. Shri Kedar Nath Guru, Goudad Sahi, Puri Town, Distt : Puri, (Orissa).	
4. Shri Shanti Sen, Ex. Member, ZRUCC.	
5. Shri Ram Parvesh Dubey, President, Ranchi Town DCC (I), 41, Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi.	
6. Mohd. Haleen, General, Secy., Ranchi Town DCC (I), 41, Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi.	
7. Smt. E. Tigga, General, Secy., Minority Primary Teachers' Association, Purulia Rd., Ranchi.	
8. Sardar Amlok Singh, Lal Bungalow, Bistopur, Jamashedpur (Bihar).	
9. Shri R.A. Gutgutia, Burnpur, Radhanagar Road, PO : Burnpur, Dt. Burdwan.	
10. Shri B.R. Jain, 43, Nehrunagar, S.A.F. Lines, Bhilai (M.P.)	
11. Shri Ashok Rao, s/o Late Shri E. Raghavendra Rao, Bilaspur.	
12. Shri M.L. Goel, Goel Roadways Pvt., Ltd., 1558, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	

Interests	Nominee
13. Shri M.S. Khan (Ghazipuri), President, Federation of Inland Water Transport Association of India, 82, Maulana Saukat Ali street, Calcutta-73.	
14. Shri Padmacharandas, Pradesh Chief Officer, Congress Seva Dal, No. 6-R-3, Unit-6, New Capital, Bhubaneshwar.	
15. Shri Ajay Kumar Trivedi, Mohalla Hamidganj, Daltonganj, Dt. Palamau (Bihar)	
16. Shri R. Pasah Khushi, Advocate, President, DCC(I), Rajnandgaon (M.P.)	
17. Shri Y. Ramakrishna Rao, Main Road, Palakonda, Srikakulam Distt; Andhra Pradesh.	

Officers of I.R.A.S. on deputation

8464. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Officers of Indian Railway Accounts Service who are at present on deputation to the various Ministries/Departments/ Public Undertakings, the posts held by them and pay and allowances drawn and period of deputation;

(b) the number of cases in which deputation period has been extended and at whose instance;

(c) whether it is a fact that while these Officers get special or higher pay while on deputation, they continue to get Privileges, Passes and P.T.Os; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2414/81].

(c) and (d) Since Officers continue to hold lien on the Indian Railways, they are allowed Privilege Passes and P.T.Os. as admissible to Officers serving on the Railways upto the normal period of deputation.

Quota of Berth at Madhubani

8465. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6281 on the 31st July, 1980 regarding II Class berth reservation facility and state:

(a) the lastest position with regard to the quota of berth to be reserved from the district headquarter Madhubani under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway for North Bihar Express, Mithila Express, Jayanti Janata Express, Assam Mail and other long distance trains for Calcultta, Delhi, Patna, Dhanbad and other distant places;

(b) whether provisions for reservation indicated the above reply has been violated;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual number rejected and expected position of reservation in these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A quota of two second class sleeper berths each in 20 Dn.

Mithila Express, 22 Dn. North Bihar Express and Six berths in 153 Up Jayanti Janata Express has been allotted to the Madhubani Station. No quota has been allotted by any other train.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The quotas are generally adequate. There have, however, been occasions when the demand exceeded the prescribed quotas.

बम्बई डिवीजन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लिये सुपरवाइजरी पद

8466. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई डिविज़न (पश्चिम रेलवे) में ओवर हैड विंग (ट्रेक्शन, कारशैड, सब-स्टेशन) में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लिये निर्धारित सुपरवाईज़री पद भर लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी कर लिये जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या ओवर हैड विंग के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के अभ्यावेदन लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर निर्णय संभवतः कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना क्षेत्रीय रेलवे से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बम्बई डिवीजन में गैर-मैट्रिक लिपिक

8467. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में गैर-मैट्रिक लिपिकों के चयन के लिये जुलाई-अगस्त, 1980 में परीक्षा ली गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परीक्षा के लिये प्रश्न-पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में ही बनाये गये थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप चतुर्थ श्रेणी के गैर-मैट्रिक कर्मचारी प्रश्न का हिन्दी में उत्तर नहीं दे सके और यहां तक कि वे प्रश्न पत्र को समझ भी नहीं सके थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस परीक्षा को रद्द करने का है ; और

(घ) सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों को प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिये भाषा के विकल्प का अवसर कहां तक प्रदान किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) बम्बई मंडल में नान-मैट्रिक क्लर्कों के पदों के लिए अप्रैल, 1979 में एक लिखित परीक्षा हुई थी और उसके लिए मौखिक परीक्षा जुलाई/अगस्त, 1980 में हुई थी ।

(ख) से (घ) : मामले की छानबीन की जा रही है ।

Number of Train Examiners

8468. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of train examiners excluding ex-cadre posts on Northern Railway, division-wise, grade-wise, permanent/temporary as on 31st March, 1980 and 31st March, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A statement is attached.

Statement

Strength of Train Examiners as on 31-3-80 and 31-3-81 on the Northern Railway

Divisions	As on 31-3-1980								As on 31-3-1981							
	Rs. 840-1040		Rs. 700-900		Rs. 550-750		Rs. 425-700		Rs. 840-1040		Rs. 700-900		Rs. 550-750		Rs. 425-700	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
Jodhpur	..	..	5	..	14	1	35	2	..	..	5	..	15	..	37	..
Bikaner	..	..	9	1	25	1	71	7	..	..	9	1	25	1	74	11
Ferozepur	1	..	9	2	24	7	71	16	1	..	10	2	27	7	68	15
Moradabad	1	..	10	2	31	3	83	7	2	..	9	2	31	3	83	9
Allahabad	..	1	18	5	43	18	114	52	..	2	18	3	58	6	134	34
Delhi	2	1	20	3	58	10	161	29	2	1	20	2	58	10	161	53
Lucknow	1	..	11	1	27	7	77	16	1	1	10	1	27	8	7	33
Headquarters	2	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..

P—Permanent

T—Temporary

Class II Posts in Mechanical Department

8469. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class II posts in Mechanical Department on North Eastern Railway, Division-wise and stream-wise;

(b) how many of the posts referred to in part (a) above are filled by Carriage and Wagon personnel;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the post of Assistant Mechanical Engineer (C & W) in Headquarters office is lying vacant for the last several months and is not being filled by a Carriage and Wagon person; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by the administration to improve the promotion position for carriage and wagon department employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Total number of Group B (Class II) posts in the Mechanical Department on the North Eastern Railway is 27, the break-up of which is as under:

Division	Carriage & Wagon	Loco	Diesel	Total
Izatnagar		1	1	.. 2
Varanasi		1	2	.. 3
Sonepur		..	2	.. 2
Lucknow		..	3	3 6
Samastipur		..	1	.. 1
Workshops				
Gorakhpur	5	..	..	5
Izatnagar	3	..	..	3
Samastipur	1	..	..	1
Head Quarters	2	..	..	2
Marine	2	..	..	2
Organisation	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	13	2 9	3	27

(b) 3 posts are at present manned by persons from the workshop stream with carriage and wagon background and 1 post by carriage and wagon personnel.

(c) The post of Assistant Mechanical Engineer (C & W) in the Headquarters remained vacant from 29-8-1980 to 16-12-1980. The post has since been filled by a person from workshop stream with carriage and wagon background.

(d) Promotional avenue to Class II is common for all streams in the De-

partment and employees are considered for selection on the basis of a common interpolated seniority so as to give a fair chance to all, in accordance with seniority.

Madurai Junction

8470. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the roof of the newly constructed extension to the retiring rooms under 'Face lifting of Madurai Junction' programme fell down at the time of construction injuring the workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the contractor and the departmental supervisors who supervised the construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) In connection with the face lifting of the station when the work of concreting of the roof slab of the extension portion was commenced, the shutterings gave way and the reinforcements fell down. A few workers received trival injuries.

A Departmental enquiry is being held and appropriate action will be taken against the parties held responsible.

Clock tower at Madurai Junction

8471. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no clock tower in front of the station building at Madurai Junction; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to instal a clock just like the one in Madras Egmore and Madras Central Stations to facilitate the commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no proposal to instal a clock in the front as the design does not permit. A digital clock has been provided in the circulating area for the benefit of commuters.

Over Bridge over Madurai-Manamadurai Line

8472. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to construct an overbridge in lieu of the existing manned level crossing over Madurai-Manamadurai railway line on Madurai-Aruppukottai road leading to Madurai Air Port;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the commuters of air service at Madurai had to suffer due to non-provision of the above level crossing; and

(c) if so, why the same had not yet been taken up for construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A level crossing already exists. Road over-bridge is proposed in replacement of level crossing.

(c) The Road Authority who have to execute the work have furnished a revised estimate for the work which is under consideration.

Traffic Staff in Palghat Division

8473. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway Administration has received any representation from the workers of palghat Junction demanding increase of traffic staff in accordance with the increase in the number of traffic lines and workload at Palghat Junction; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation which was made as early as July, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A representation was received by the Divisional Railway Manager, Palghat in 5-10-80 from the Southern Railway Labour Union which is an unrecognised body, demanding increase in the strength of yard staff.

(b) Southern Railway are considering a proposal to increase the strength of yard staff.

Plan to establish reconstructive Surgery Units for curing Deformities of Leprosy

8474. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to establish Reconstructive Surgery Units for curing the deformities of the leprosy patients whose feet, hands. etc., have been mained;

(b) if so, the details of the Reconstructive Surgery Units installed, Statewise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any scheme for ehabilitating cured leprosy patients; nd

(e) if so, the details of such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) 71 Reconstructive Surgery Units have been established upto 31-3-1981 for prevention and correction of physical deformities of the leprosy patients. The State-wise break-up thereof is indicated in the attached statement I. Four further Reconstructive Surgery Units are planned to be raised during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(d) and (e) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, 15 Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units are to be set up during the Sixth Plan period. These are aimed at physiotherapeutic and surgical correction of physical deformities, filling of prosthetics and adaptation of working tools with special gadgets of handles to the corrected lims so that they can be more effectively rehabilitated back in life either by their own effort or through the efforts of voluntary organisations or Social Welfare Department.

A Scheme for rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients through grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations is under consideration of the Ministry of Social Welfare in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Statement

Statement showing number of Reconstructive Surgery Units Sanctioned by the State/U.Ts upto March, 1981.

State	No. of Reconstructive Surgery Units
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	14
2. Bihar	5
3. Gujarat	3
4. Himachal Pradesh . .	1

State	No. of Reconstructive Surgery Units
5. Karnataka . . .	5
6. Kerala	1
7. Madhya Pradesh . .	2
8. Maharashtra . . .	11
9. Manipur . . .	1
10. Nagaland	1
11. Orissa	2
12. Punjab	1
13. Tamil Nadu	10
14. Uttar Pradesh	6
15. West Bengal	6
16. Pondicherry	2
TOTAL	71

Allotment of Wagons

8475. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of M|s. Ramani Mohan Industries (P) Ltd., 20, Abdul Hamid Street, Calcutta-700069, a small manufacturer of minerals and chemicals products, have been repeatedly urging the Railway Board to allot wagons for loading Dolomite and limestone lumps (essential raw materials) at their Sodepur factory;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to non-allotment of wagons production at the factory has almost come to a standstill; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, has been or is being taken by the Railway Board on the said representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The supply of wagons is made in accordance with seniority and priority of indents. Lime stone and dolomite when sponsored by State Governments and consignee being a Government official in his official capacity is entitled to priority 'C'. Limie stone when consigned to sugar factories is cleared under priority 'D'. The movement of lime stone and dolomite on account of private parties is arranged under priority 'E', which is the lowest priority. During the period October, 1980 to March, 1981. 14 wagons were loaded with dolomite for M|s. Ramani Mohan Industries (P) Ltd., from Dausa to Sodpur. As on 31-3-81, only 10 demands for dolomite and 27 demands for lime stone were pending on account of this party. These demands will be cleared in turn soon.

Malaria Research Laboratories

8476. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Malaria Research Laboratories are there under his Ministry;

(b) the names and addresses of each of the Laboratories;

(c) how many employees-officers as well as others are engaged in each of these Laboratories;

(d) total expenditure incurred from 1976-77 to 1980-81 year-wise;

(e) how far the researches conducted in the Laboratories have helped reduction in the incidence of Malaria;

(f) whether there are allegations of malpractices; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Malaria research is conducted under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research

at Malaria Research Centre, Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry and at National Institute of Communicable diseases; Delhi.

Also the Dte. of National Malaria Eradication Programme is conducting malaria research, under the auspices of India Council of Medical Research, both at Head quarters and in the fields.

(b) Malaria Research Centre, Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry. National Institute of Communicable diseases, 22-Shamnath Marg, Delhi. National Malaria Eradication Programme 22-Shamnath Marg, Delhi.

(c) The following staff is employed for research work at Malaria Research Centre, Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry and at National Malaria Eradication Programme Delhi. Regarding National Institute of Communicable diseases, Delhi for special malaria research schemes funded by Indian Council of Medical Research, staff is employed as shown below in addition to facilities available in multi-diciplining laboratories.

	MRC	VCRC	NICD	MNEP
Officers	12	15	12	21
Employees/other Tech. staff	71	83	51	226
Research fellows	5	..	..	..

(d) Expenditure incurred from 1976-77 to 1980-81 is as follows :–

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	(in lakhs)
NICD	1.29	2.70	4.69	11.54	8.92	
MRC	..	3.96	5.62	7.85	29.35	(Provisional)
VCRC	12.95	10.15	16.12	30.03	49.94	(Provisional)
NMEP	..	91.77	16.54	29.40	27.21	

(e) The researches conducted so far have helped in defining problem areas, monitoring susceptibility studies of Malaria vectors and providing direction to field operational programmes.

(f) No.

(g) Does Not arise.

Sailing Vessel Lankeswar Sunk at Calcutta

8477. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the circumstances under which SIV "Lankeshwar" was sunk at Calcutta on the 29th April, 1979;

(b) whether according to Calcutta Port Rules "For vessels over 200 tonnes, pilotage is compulsory and pilots have to be embarked/disembarked at sand head", etc.;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the vessel "Lankeswar" did not follow the above rule and had entered on its own accord as per Calcutta Port Trust letter No. 3231/13/5007 dated 21st June, 1979;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps, if any have been or are being taken to settle the dispute with a view to save public funds?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a), (c) and (d) Mechanised sailing vessel 'Lankeswar' sailed from Kakinada on 19-4-1979 with 250 tons of rice for Diamond Harbour near Calcutta. At 11.00 A. M. on 27-4-1979 when the vessel was still about 40 miles away from Sandheads pilotage point, water was seen leaking into the engine room. The Tindel put the engine full steam ahead in a desperate bid to get closer to the light vessel at Sandheads. At 8.00 P.M. on the same day, light vessel was sighted by Tindel and he fired distress signals to attract attention but this was not seen by the pilot vessel. By this time engines had stopped and the vessel continued to drift towards Gasper Channel which is within pilotage limit. Pilotage vessel MV 'Samudra' arrived near MSV 'Lankeswar' at 11.00 P.M. on 28-4-79 and rescued the Tindel and crew. Thereafter the vessel continued to drift and foundered in the Gasper Channel in River Hooghly at 9.00 A.M. on 29-4-79. In the circumstances, the question of the vessel not following the pilotage rules does not arise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) Presumably, this refers to the claim of owners for the insurance value of Rs. 10 lakhs of the vessel, which has not yet been paid.

ट्रेन-कन्ट्रोलर

6478. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अधीन सोनपुर में ड्यूटी रोस्टर के अनुसार ट्रेन कन्ट्रोलर को 14 दिन में कुल 78 घंटे काम करना अपेक्षित होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित 78 घंटे ड्यूटी के बाद उनके द्वारा किये गये काम के एवज में उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके लिये 14 दिन में ऐसे कितने घंटे काम करना आवश्यक होगा, जिसके बाद वे समयोपरि भत्ता प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हो जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). कार्य घंटा विनियमों के अधीन, सतत वर्गीकृत गाड़ी कंट्रोलर एक पखवाड़े में 90 घंटे से अधिक काम (प्रारम्भिक और/या पूरक-कार्य के लिए 6 घंटों/सहित) के लिए समयोपरि भत्ता पाने के पात्र हैं।

तेहरान और सिंगापुर राजमार्गों को जोड़ने वाले भारतीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण में प्रगति

8479. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय भू-भाग में उन राजमार्गों के निर्माण के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है जिनके द्वारा तेहरान और सिंगापुर के बीच प्रस्तावित राजमार्गों से सम्पर्क जोड़ा जायेगा, और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन राजमार्गों को नेपाल के राजमार्गों के साथ जोड़ा गया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) संभवतः, माननीय सदस्य का आशय एशियन राजमार्ग के उन रूटों से है जो ईरान को सिंगापुर और भारत के साथ जोड़ते है और इन रूटों के भारतीय क्षेत्रों की स्थिति के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं एशियन राजमार्ग के रूट सं० ए(1) और ए(2) बराबर

भारत, ईरान और सिंगापुर को जोड़ते हैं। ए (1) का भारतीय खंड पहले ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है और यह राजमार्ग बारहमासी सड़क संचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। यह राजमार्ग नेपाल में रक्सौल के निकट राजमार्गों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जहां तक रूट सं० ए(2) का संबंध है, यह रूट भारत के पहले से मौजूद है जिसका कुछ हिस्सा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का है और कुछ हिस्सा राज्य राजमार्ग का है। इनमें क्रमशः टनकपुर और मलगलिया के नजदीक भारत-नेपाल सीमा के पश्चिम और पूर्व की ओर के छोटी-छोटी दूरी के लुप्त मार्ग शामिल नहीं हैं। मलगलिया के निकट पूर्व की ओर के लुप्त मार्ग पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने वाला है और टनकपुर के निकट पश्चिम की ओर के लुप्त मार्ग का निर्माण-कार्य अभी शुरू किया जाना है। नेपाल स्थित एशियन राजमार्ग (2) इस समय रक्सौल के निकट भारत के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

बिहार की जल परिवहन योजनाएं

8480. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कितनी जल परिवहन योजनाएं चल रही हैं;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं; और

(ग) कितनी योजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग) अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय, पटना का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय गंगा नदी पर पटना (बिहार) और गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बीच तथा कोलगोंग-कारागोला (बिहार) के बीच अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सेवाएं चला रहा है।

बिहार में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन का विकास करने से संबंधित कोई और विशेष योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। फरक्का और इलाहाबाद के बीच नदी जलमार्ग का सर्वेक्षण कराने के अलावा उक्त जलमार्ग का इस बाबत अध्ययन कराने का भी प्रस्ताव है कि क्या इस मार्ग के बीच जल परिवहन सेवा चालू करना संभव है या नहीं। ये अध्ययन इसलिए कराए जा रहे हैं ताकि गंगा-भागीरथी-हुगली नदी समूह (हल्दिया से इलाहाबाद तक) को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सके।

सोनपुर डिवीजन में नैमित्तिक मजदूर

8481. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर डिवीजन में नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उन नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें स्थायी कर दिया गया है और उन्हें कितने वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् स्थायी किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Transportation of Sugar from Nasik

8483. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many wagons of sugar left Nasik, Manmad, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Kopurgaon since January, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway officers refused to disclose the information to the press when asked for;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the number of bags of sugar transported from these stations and to the places where sugar was despatched during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of wagons loaded with sugar from Nasik, Manmad, Shrirampur (served by Belapur station), Rahuri and Kopargaon stations during the period January to April, 1981 (upto 10th) are given below:—

Name of the Station	No. of wagons (Broad Gauge). (in terms of 4 wheeler).
Nasik	54
Manmad	150
Shrirampur (served by Belapur station).	1150
Rahuri	425
Kopargaon	646

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The information is maintained by the Railways in terms of four wheeler wagons loaded with sugar and not in terms of number of bags of sugar loaded. A statement showing number of wagons (in terms of four wheeler wagons) loaded from these stations to various places during the period January to April, 1981 (upto 10th) is attached.

Statement

Number of four wheeler wagons loaded to States

Name of the station	Chandigarh	Bihar	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
Nasik	3	27	13	8	..	..	3
Manmad	..	57	3	44	46	..	..
Shrirampur (served by Belapur station)		165	218	329	82	356	..
Rahuri		149·5	7	74	120·5	74	..
Kopargaon		96	177·5	96	57	219·5	..

Implementation Machinery to Ensure Eradication of Liprosy

6484. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the implementation machineries of Government both at the Centre and State levels, to ensure eradication of leprosy within the coming 15 to 20 years as desired by the Prime Minister;

(b) the existing levels of implementation of the programme, particularly during the current and last two years, progressing towards eradication; and

(c) safeguards, if any, kept in the programme to ensure speedy implementation of both physical and objective targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) The implementation machinery for the National Leprosy Control Programme at the Centre is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Directorate General of Health Services and at the State level the corresponding Departments of Health and the Directorate of Medical and Health Services.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The implementation of physical and objective targets under the National Leprosy Control Programme is progressed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Directorate General of Health Services with the States authorities/U.Ts. concerned through periodical discussions, conferences and by exchange of letters. The main limitation experienced in the last two years was the conversion of this Programme into a 50 : 50 cost sharing are between the Centre and the States. From 1.4.1981 this Programme has been converted into a 100 per cent Centrally financed one for all new Leprosy Treatment Centres/UTs etc. allotted to States from 1978-79 onwards. It is happed that this will improve the pace of implementation of the Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement

LEVELS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

(A) *Objective Achievements*

	1978-79		During the year 1979-80		(in lakhs) 1980-81 (Prov)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. No. of cases to be detected and brought under treatment	5.35	3.61	5.44	2.97	3.86	1.73
2. No. of cases to be discharged as disease arrested/ cured or otherwise	2.47	1.62	2.47	1.36	2.47	0.97

(B) *Budget Estimates and Expenditure* (a *in lakhs*)

100% Centrally Financed		50% Centrally Financed			
1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
B.E.	EXPD.	B.E.	EXPD.	B.E.	EXPD
689.40	766.75	399.42	191.100	348.86	250.8

(C) *Physical Achievements*

Name of the Components	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81*	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. L.C.U.	8	9	..	1	1	1
2. U.S.L.	9	6	..	..	..	3
3. S.E.T.	800	825	..	..	..	100
4. N.M.S.	122	87	95	..	90	48
5. U.L.C.	31	25	6	..	6	18
6. R.S.U.	4	7	..	..	..	..
7. T.H.W.	20	26	10	NIL	14	26
8. L.T.C.	2	1	..	..	..	..
9. D/Z.L.O.	17	12	10	..	10	10
10. U.U.L.C.	..	..	10	..	10	5
11. U.D.L..U.O.	..	..	25	..	24	15
12. U.L.T.C.	..	..	5	..	3	3
13. L.R.P.U.	..	..	2	..	3	1
14. S.S.A.U.	..	..	2	..	3	1
15. R.V.	..	..	10	..	8	2
16. R.M.	..	..	40	..	35	6
17. M.V.L.B.	..	..	4000	..	3700	200
18. Const. T.H.W.	..	..	30	..	28	8
19. Const. L.T.C.	..	..	5	..	4	1
20. Cont. of L.C.U.	..	..	10	..	14	..
21. L.S.A.	..	..	3	..	..	..
22. E.S.T.	..	..	2	..	..	..
23. M.L.C.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. R.L.T.R.I.	..	..	2	..	..	..
25. P.P.I.L.C.W.	..	..	2	..	..	..

*N.B. 1980-81 figures are incomplete as reports from some Sttes are still awaited.

Name of the Component	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. LCU . . . . Leprosy Control Unit.						
2. USL . . . . Upgradation of Old Units.						
3. SET . . . . Survey, Education and Treatment Centre						
4. NMS . . . . . Non Med. Supervisors.						
5. ULC . . . . Urban Leprosy Centre						
6. NSU . . . . Reconstructive Surgery UNITS.						
7. THW . . . . . Wards for Temporary Hospitalisation.						
8. LTC . . . . Leprosy Training Centre.						
9. DZLU . . . . Dist/Zonal Leprosy Units.						
10. UULC . . . . . Upgradation of Old Urban Leprsy Centres.						
11. UDLUC . . . . Upgradation of Dist. Leprosy Units.						
12. ULTC . . . . Upgradation of Old Leprosy Training Centres.						
13. LRPU . . . . Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units.						
14. SSAU . . . . Sanoke Survey cum Assessment Units.						
15. RV . . . . . Replacemeat Supply of Vaccines for units/centres established.						
16. RM . . . . Replacement Supply of Microscopes for Units/ Centres established upto Vth Plan.						
17. MVLB . . . . Main Chance of Voluntary Leprosy Bads.						
18. Const. THW . . . . Construction of sanctioned Temporary Hospitalisation Wards.						
19. Const. of LTC . . Construction of Leprosy Control Units.						
20. Const. of LGU . . . Construction of Leprosy Control Units.						
21. SA . . . . Statistical Assistants for State Leprosy Officers.						
22. EST . . . . Epidemiological Survaillance Teams.						
23. MLCC . . . . Model Leprosy Control Centres by Damian Foundation, Belgam.						
24. RLTRI . . . . Regional Leprosy Training cum Referal Institutes.						
25. PPILCW . . . . Pilot Project for Intensification of Leprosy Control Work.						

Temporary Hospitalisation wards (Leprosy) in the Country

8485. SHRI HARINATH MISRA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of temporary hospitalisation Wards (Leprosy) built in the country out of the National Leprosy Control Programme funds till 1980;

(b) how many of them have not been opened to the patients as yet; and

(c) what action has been taken to open the constructed wards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total number of temporary hospitalisation Wards (Leprosy) built in the country out of the National Leprosy Control Programme funds till 1980 is 125.

(b) 29 Wards have not yet been opened to the patients.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to open the same expeditiously.

Leprosy Control Work

8486. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with any International Organisation or bilateral agency for revamping the Leprosy Control work in India through introduction of latest and more effective drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of utilisation of the funds and drugs thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Details thereof are given in the attached statement:

(c) Drugs worth Rs. 36.39 lakhs and vehicles worth Rs. 5.41 lakhs have been received and supplied to different State/Leprosy Hospitals/ Voluntary Institutions.

Statement

Outline of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden for Support to the National Leprosy Control Programme in India

An agreement was entered into between the two Governments on the 24th April, 1978 under which assistance to the extent of Swedish Kroners 125 million was to be provided by the Swedish International Development Agency for health programmes. Against this, a Project Document was signed between the two Governments on 4th October, 1979 under which the Swedish International Development Agency agreed to contribute approximately Kroners 20 million for providing support to the National Leprosy Control Programme in India.. The aim of this support was to carry out pilot trials in 10 hyperendemic districts with different multi-drug combinations in order to explore the possibility of interrupting the transmission of the disease and prevention of new cases. It was hope that this procedure one streamlined by such pilot trials would be capable of being applied to all the 205 endemic districts in India for a massive onslaught for controlling the disease.

Under the Project, the immediate objective was—

(i) to try out Lamprene and Rifampicin in 10 hyperendemic dis-

tricts identified for the purpose in the Project Document.

(ii) to use Lamprene in about 2,900 hospital cases and Rifampicin in about 7,000 hospital cases under controlled conditions per year.

A minor objective of the project was to provide to the National Leprosy Control Programme special adhasive tape developed abroad for leprosy wound healing, which had been found to be superior to the conventional dressing for rapidily and quality of healing.

In addition to the supply of the above drugs/tape, the project contemplated support from SIDA to the surveillance teams to be set up in the hyper-endemic districts for this scheme, cost of temporary hospitalisation of drug resistant and complicated cases found during the course of the campaign in each such district, setting up of workshops for training of staff for camaign at district level and other operational costs including vehicles and equipment required for this purpose. It was contemplated that the Government of India would provide normal drugs required for such treatment (DDS, Thiacetazone and INH tablets): The Government of India is also liable for import duty of material to be procured from abroad.

The project Document provides for periodical appraisal.

The execution of the programme is to be carried out in consultation with the WHO who will also participate in the evaluation process, evaluation being carried out by an independent evaluation team every year.

The districts having hyper-endemicity for leprosy selected for this purpose are given below:

Year 1

1. Wardha, Maharashtra.
2. Purulia, West Bengal.
3. Amrawati, Maharashtra.

Year 2

1. Ganjam, Orissa.
2. Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

Year 3

1. Santhal Parganas, Bihar.
2. North Arcot, Tamil Nadu.
3. Dharwar, Karnataka.
4. Baroda, Gujarat.

Construction of New lines

8487. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) zone-wise list of proposals under consideration for: (i) Construction of new lines (ii) Conversion of narrow gauge into broad gauge, and

(b) the progress made with regard to each proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Zonewise list of proposals under considera tion for construction of new lines and conversion of narrow gauge lines into broad gauge.

S.No.	Brief description of proposals under consideration.	Railway	Present status.
1	2	3	4
1	Roha-Dasgaon.	C.R.	This was proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan. Because of meagre allocation of funds for new lines during 6th Plan this project could not be accommodated.
2	Guna-Ttawah.	C.R.	Survey in progress. Survey work commenced in December, 1980.
3	Lalitpur-Singrauli.	C.R.	Field work of the survey completed. Survey report is under preparation.
4	Dhule-Amalner.	C.R.	Survey Included in 1981-82 budget.
5	Mathura-Alwar.	C.R.	Survey included in 1981-82 budget.
6	Budge Budget-Namkhana including Kulpi-Lakshimkantapur branch line.	E.R.	Proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan if additional funds of Rs. 100 crores asked for are forthcoming.
7	Arrah-Sasaram.	E.R.	Survey including in 1980-81 budget. Planned to be taken up shortly.
8	Mandarhill-Baidyanathdham.	E.R.	Survey report received in February 1981 is under examination.
9	Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradi.	E.R.	Survey in progress. Targetted for completion in June, 1981.
10	Deogarh-Dumka.	E.R.	Survey included in 1981-82 budget.
11	Ranchi-Giridhl via Hazaribagh Town and Hazaribagh Road.	E.R.	Do.
12	Madhupur Dumka	E.R.	Do.
13	Lalmatia-Kahal gaon.	E.R.	Do.
14	Nangal Dam-Talwara.	N.R.	Proposed for inclusion in Sixth Plan if additional funds of Rs. 100 crores asked for are forthcoming.
15	Jammu-Udhampur.	N.R.	Included in the Sixth Plan.
16	Jagadhari-Paonta-Rajban.	N.R.	Survey in progress.
17	Kalka-Parwanoo.	N.R.	Do.
18	Mirzapur-Badohi.	N.R.	Survey included in 1980-81 budget. Field work yet to be started.
19	Goandwal Sahib-Beas.	N.R.	Survey in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.
20	Aliganj-Afzalgarh and Dhampur-Afzalgarh Kalagarh.	N.R.	Survey included in 1981-82 budget.

1	2	3	4
21	Parallel BG line from Suratgarh to Sarupsar and conversion of Sarupsar-Anupgarh MG section into BG and its extension to Chattargarh.	N.R.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
22	Shahganj-Manikpur via Amethi.	N.R.	Do.
23	Bilara-Bar.	N.R.	Do.
24	Deoria-Padrauna.	N.E.	Survey in progress. Targetted for completion in December, 1981.
25	Parallel BG line between Hajipur and Bachwara.	N.E.	Survey in progress. Targetted for completion in June, 1981.
26	Daurm-Madhepura-Singheswarsthan.	N.E.	Survey report is being finalised by the Railway.
27	Parallel BG line bewteen Bhojipura and Bareilly and direct line between Bhojipura and Kathgodam.	N.E.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
28	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi.	N.E.	Do.
29	Parallel BG Line from Katihar to Siliguri.	N.F.	Do.
30	Alternative BG line from Gauhati to Badar pur.	N.F.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
31	Tipling-Itanagar.	N.F.	Included in the budget for 1980-81.
32	Kumarghat-Agartala.	N.F.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
33	Karur-Dindigal new line and parallel BG line from Dindigal to Madurai and from Tuticorin to Tirunelveli via Maniyachi. (Phase-I of Karur-Dindigal- Tuticorin project).	S.R.	Includeed in the Sixth Plan.
34	Straight conversion of Madurai-Maniyachi (Phase-II of Karur-Dindigal-Tutiocrin project).	S.R.	Proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan if additional funds of Rs. 100 crores asked for forthcoming.
35	Chitradurg-Rayadrug.	S.R.	Do.
36	Trichur-Kutipuram via Guruvayur.	S.R.	Survey in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.
37	Conversion of NG to BG from Yelahanka to Bangara pet.	S.R.	Survey included in the budget for 1980-81. Preliminary arrangements are on hand to start the survey work.
38	Alleppey-Kayamkulam.	S.R.	Included in the Budget for 1981-82.
39	Chamrajnagar-Mettupalayam.	S.R.	Do.
40	Nizamabad-Ramagundam.	S.C.	Survey in progress.
41	Patancheru-Peddapalli.	S.C.	Survey in progress. Targetted for completion in October, 1981.
42	Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dronachalam and conversion from MG to BG from Dronachalam to Guntur.	S.C.	Included in the budget for 1980-81. No. progress is possible due to shortage of staff.

1	2	3	4
43.	Krishna-Vikarabad	S.C.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
44.	Macherla-Raichur	S.C.	Do.
45.	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	S.C.	Do.
46.	Nadikude-Gudur/Kalahasti	S.C.	Do.
47	Barwadi-Karonji.	S.E.	Engineering field work for 137 kms. completed and work on remaining section is in progress. Traffic field work in the entire section is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.
48.	Kharagpur-Digha	S.E.	Field survey work completed. Preparation of plans and estimates are in progress. Survey report is expected to be received shortly.
49.	Talcher-Sambalpur	S.E.	Survey completed. As a resut of examination of the survey report Railway has been asked to reivew the traffic prospects on the new line and submit the revised appreciation by 30-6-1981.
50.	Dhali Rajhara-Jagdalpur	S.E.	Proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan if additional funds of Rs. 100 crores asked for are forthcoming.
51.	Koraput-Rayagada.	S.E.	Included in the Sixth Plan.
52.	Conversion from NG to BG of Chindwara-Parasia Barkuhi section.	S.E.	Survey in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.
53.	Conversion of Rupsa-Bangariposi/Talband NG line into BG and its extension to Gurumahisani/Chakulia or some other suitable point on Tatanagar-Kharagpur main line.	S.E.	Survey completed. Revised financial appraisal is under preparation in the light of the guidelines given by the General Manager expected to be completed shortly.
54.	Conversion of Raipur-Dhamtari NG line into B.G and its extension to Balod.	S.E.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
55.	Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila NG line into B.G.	S.E.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
56.	Conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga NG line into BG and its extension upto Tori.	S.E.	Included in the budget for 1981-82.
57.	Conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj NG line into BG and its extension upto Lakhpat via Mandvi.	W.R.	Survey in progress. Targetted for completion in December, 1981.
58.	Kota-Deogarh-Madria BG line with a MG spur between Lambia and Beawar.	W.R.	Included in the budget for 1981-82
59.	Bye-pass line between Sanganer Jn. and Kanakpura and Gotor-Jagatpura-Kanakpura by passing Jaipur.	S.R.	Do.
60.	Nathdwara-Todaraisingh	W.R.	Do.
61.	Bye-pass line for Jodhpur.	N.R.	Do.
62.	Bankura-Raniganj with a bridge over Damodar river.	S.E.	Railway administration has been asked to make a quick reappraisal of the earlier survey carried out in December, 1977 at the instance and cost of the Govt. of West Bengal & submit the reports early

Rail Communication with Bangladesh

8488. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation is going on with the Bangladesh Government to establish Rail Communication for easy movement of goods and passenger trains through Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in the said negotiation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Negotiations have been held with the Government of Bangladesh for movement of goods traffic through Bangladesh to Tripura. There is, however, no proposal for movement of passenger trains through Bangladesh.

(b) Proposals made for movement of in-transit goods traffic through Bangladesh to Tripura are under consideration of Government of Bangladesh and their approval is awaited.

Late running of trains between Gauhati Karimganj, Silchar and .. .... Dharangaon

8489. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains between Gauhati, Karimganj, Silchar and Dharangaon are running late;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINITRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The punctuality performance of trains connecting Gauhati, Karimganj, Silchar and Dharmanagar (not Dharangaon) has been by and large satisfactory during February and March. 1981. However, a close watch is being kept on the running of these trains with a view to improving their punctuality performance further.

Supply of wagons to Rourkela Steel Plant

8490. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether the supply of wagons to Rourkela Steel Plant is far below the demand;

(b) if so, the details of the demand and the supply during the last one year, (month-wise); and

(c) whether the insistence on clearance of steel in block rakes by the Railway has created the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No. Supply of wagons to Rourkela Steel Plant has been commensurate with the demand and the loading capacity. The monthly despatches during the last one year are indicated below:

Month	Despatches in tonnes
April, 1980 . .	61,141
May, 1980 . .	51,816
June 1980 .	66,250
July, 1980 . .	75,262
August, 1980 .	51,900
September, 1980 .	55,697
October, 1980 .	80,549
November, 1980 .	85,743
December, 1980 .	81,545
January, 1981 .	94,036
February, 1981 .	86,682
March, 1981 .	1,32,407

(c) Railways have been permitting piecemeal despatches, and on an average 17.36 per cent of the total despatches from Rourkela Steel Plant during the last one year took place in piecemeal. Besides, 7 per cent of the despatches were moved in half rakes. Movement of block rakes has facilitated faster movement and increased despatches as is evident from answer to parts (a) and (b) above. The loading in the month of March 1981 has been an all-time record.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled ribes in each catgory of Doctors

8491. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of doctors in his Ministry as on 1st December, 1980 category-wise;

(b) what is the per centage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise;

(c) the total number of posts earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes de-reserved from 1978—1980;

(d) what is Government's policy to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry; and

(e) what is the detailed programme for filling up the back-log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) 19 posts earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been de-reserved from 1978 to 1980.

(d) and (e) The instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time in respect of reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being followed in the case of doctors recruited by this Ministry. The requisition sent to the Union Public Service Commission invariably includes, besides the number of unreserved vacancies, the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those carried forward from previous years in accordance with the rules on the subject.

Statement

Categories of doctors	Total Number of doctors in position as on 1-12-1980	Per centage of SCs	Per centage of STs
Allopathic —			
Supertime Grade I	25	..	..
Specialist Grade I	97	..	..
Supertime Grade II	40	7.5%	..
Specialist Grade II	499	3.4%	0.40%
GDO Grade I	806	1.2%	0.25%
GDO Grade II	1087	12.9%	2.85
Ayurvedic Physicians	47	12.76%	6.38%
Homoeopathic Physicians	36	20.16%	5.55%
Unani Physicians	5	..	..
Dental Surgeons	30	15.6%	..
Deputy Advisers (Ayurveda)	2	..	..
(Homoeopathy)	1	..	..
(Unani)	1	..	..

Overloading in D.T.C. Buses

8492. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Wil the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to avoid overloading and to allow only the permitted number of standing passengers in D.T.C. buses plying in the Capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mudrika and Teevra Mudrika buses plying on certain routes will carry cartain number of passengers; and

(c) if so, the details of fresh instruction issued by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) DTC has issued instructions effective from 1-4-81 that in respect of Mudrika and Teevra Mudrika Seva operating on Ring road only, that the crew should pick up passengers to the extent of only the prescribed capacity of the bus and not more.

Vacant Posts of Ambassadors

8493. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies of Ambassadors and other senior post in embassies are lying vacant in many countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and nature of posts lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be takent to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government of India maintain a total of 135 Missions and posts abroad in which a total of 99 senior posts covering officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above are located. Of these, only 8 posts are currently vacant. It may be mentioned that some vacancies inevitably arise on account of administrative reasons because postings are determined on the principels of fixed tenure and rotation leading to a few posts being vacant for short periods at any given point of time.

(b) Details of vacant posts are as follows:

Country	Post lying vacant	Since
1. Chile	Ambassador	1-1-81
2. Japan	Do.	8-11-80
3. Morocco	Do.	19-3-81
4. Norway	Do.	9-11-80
5. Rumania	Do.	18-3-81
6. Surinam	Do.	5-11-80
7. Vietnam	Do.	19-1-81
8. Mauritius	High Commissioner	4-10-79

(c) Appointments in respect of vacancies indicated at S. Nos. 1, 3, 4 & 5 have already been announced and the selected officers will assume charge of their Missions very shortly. Government are processing the appointment of Heads of Missions in respect of other vacancies listed.

Indian Doctors Working Abroad

8494. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian doctors working in various foreign countries, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the present trend of Indian doctors going abroad for service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) To discourage the migration of doctors from the country, the following regulatory steps have been taken:—

(i) Central Health Service Officers are not allowed to apply for empanelment in the "Foreign Assignment Section" of the Deptt. of Personnel. Consequently no CHS officer has been allowed to go abroad since December, 1975.

(ii) The specialities of which there is a dearth in the country are reviewed and identified periodically. A ban is imposed on the release of doctors belonging to such categories, for assignments abroad.

Dieselisation of Haryana Express

8495. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to run more trains by diesel engines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Hissar Haryana Express is still being run by steam engine; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to replace steam engine by diesel engine of this train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Dieselisation of long distance overcrowded Mail/Express trains is being done on a selective basis having regard to availability of diesel locomotives, which are primarily required for clearance of essential freight traffic. There is no proposal to dieselise 99/100 Haryana Express at present.

Rural Health Scheme received from Haryana

8496. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rural Health Scheme has been received from the Government of Haryana for implementation in that State;

(b) whether the same has been approved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Credit Facilities to Acquire Ships and Technical Assistance from Japan and South Korea

8497. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govt. had requested Japan and South Korea for credit facilities to acquire ships and technical assistance for improvement of shipyards;

(b) if so, the reaction of these countries thereto;

(c) whether any details had been worked out in this regard; and

(d) if so, what they are?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During my recent visit to South Korea and Japan, general exploratory discussions were held

regarding the ship acquisition, the possibilities of securing Yard Credit, modernisation of shipyard etc.

(b) These countries evinced keen interest in extending possible co-operation and assistance to us.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shipping Companies vis-a-vis Trade Competition

3498. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has become necessary for more and more shipping companies to enter the trade pending the formation of India-Pakistan-Bangladesh—U.K. continent consortium;

(b) whether other Indian companies have the required ships with due tonnage to carry bulk cargo on long routes overseas;

(c) if not, how it is proposed to stand in the competition with bigger ships of foreign countries; and

(d) the nature of plans to acquire more ships and enter the shipping business in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) After pooling arrangement having been abolished with effect from 1-4-1981, Shipping Corporation of India, Scindia Steamships and India Steamships have formed a container consortium named 'Indian Container Lines' to offer containerised sailings on the India-U.K./Continental trade route. The plan submitted by these companies is under examination of the Director General of Shipping.

(b) Only of few Indian lines other than the three mentioned above have ships which can operate on long routes and carry break bulk cargoes and they have limited number of containers.

(c) and (d) The three Indian lines mentioned in part (a) propose to charter/acquire fully cellular container vessels for facing the challenge posed by the foreign lines. Apart from above the Sixth Five Year Plan also envisages net addition of 2.5 million GRT by 1985.

Delhi-Meerut Line

8499. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to diversion of traffic, Delhi-Meerut line has gone much crowdy and yet remains only a single track;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to lay another track in view of the number of daily commuters and the industrial areas en-route; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). On the Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut line, double line between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar has recently been opened for traffic. This will result in additional capacity on the section. Further as Shahdara-Saharanpur broad gauge link has also been opened for traffic, it is not considered necessary to lay another track from Muradnagar to Meerut to Saharanpur.

पलवल स्टेशन में शेड लगाया जाना

8500. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्षा, गर्मी और सर्दी से बचाव के लिये दिल्ली-मथुरा ब्राड गेज स्टेशन पर पलवल स्टेशन के पूर्वी प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां शेडन लगाये जाने के क्या कारण है जबकि इस स्टेशन से रेलगाड़ियों में हजारों यात्री यात्रा करते ह, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां एक नये शेड का निर्माण करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल संत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप संत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) पलवल के पूर्वी दिशा वाले प्लेटफार्म पर प्लेट फार्म छत की व्यवस्था का कार्य पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है । इस कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए ठेका एजेंसी के माध्यम से निविदाएं आमंत्रित की जा रही हैं । धन की कमी के कारण यह कार्य पहले प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका ।

पलवल स्टेशन पर प्रयोग में लाए गए टिकटों का दुबारा बेचा जाना

8501. **श्री गूल चन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मथुरा सेक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर स्थित पलवल स्टेशन के गेट पर प्रयोग में लाए गए टिकटों को इकट्ठा किया जाता है और उन्हें वहां दोबारा बेच दिया जाता है, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप रेलवे को राजस्व की हानि उठानी पड़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन व्यक्तियों को ऐसी जालसाजी करने का दोषी पाया गया;

(घ) कितने विभागीय कर्मचारी उससे सम्बद्ध हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल संत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप संत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जन) : (क) ऐसे कोई मामले रेल मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

पलवल-फरीदाबाद और दिल्ली-मथुरा सैक्शनों में गुंडागर्दी

8502. **श्री गूल चन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली है कि दिल्ली-मथुरा सैक्शन पर पलवल और फरीदाबाद के बीच समाज विरोधी तत्व इतने सक्रिय हो गये हैं कि स्वाभिमानी पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिये स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों से यात्रा करना कठिन हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने समाज-विरोधी लोगों को पकड़ा गया है और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेल संत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप संत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जन)

(क) से (ग) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान सितम्बर, 1978 में महिला दैनिक यात्रियों से इस आशय की एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी कि कुछ व्यक्ति महिलाओं के सवारी डिब्बे में घुस गये और उन्होंने उपद्रव मचाने की कोशिश की थी। इस घटना की जांच की गयी और निवारक उपाय किये गये। पलवल और फरीदाबाद की राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के पास जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए कोई मामला रजिस्टर कराने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(घ) यह एक सामाजिक बुराई है। फिर भी, रेलों ने अनधिकृत रूप से यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए जांच का काम गहन कर दिया है। राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी विशेष रूप से इन गाड़ियों पर निगरानी रख रहे हैं ताकि किसी भी प्रकार दैनिक महिला यात्रियों को परेशान न किया जाये। इसके अलावा राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा इन गाड़ियों में रात्रि के समय सशस्त्र मार्गरक्षियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल भी इस संबंध में मदद कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, रेलों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेवार राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ सभी स्तरों पर निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है।

Treatment of Brain Fever

8503. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether brain fever cases have become common in various parts of the country;

(b) whether 59 cases of suspected encephalitis admitted to the various hospitals in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu in January and February this year were diagnosed as Japanese encephalitis and proved fatal;

(c) if so, whether there is no effective treatment for brain fever till now; and

(d) the steps being taken for the prevention of such cases and for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Brain fever cases due to the Japanese Encephalitis have been reported from several parts of the country.

(b) According to reports received from State health authorities, during the months of January and February, 1981, 66 reported cases of Japanese encephalitis were admitted in the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli and diagnosed on Clinical basis. Out of them 11 persons died.

(c) Japanese encephalitis, like other virus diseases, does not have any specific treatment at present and the cases are treated systematically.

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government to eradicate this disease:—

(1) Detailed technical instructions for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of encephalitis have been issued by the Director General of Health Services and reiterated by the Ministry of Health to the States' Health authorities.

(2) Measures have been taken for speedy detection, treatment and reporting of cases.

(3) Constant Contact is being maintained by the Government of India with the affected States in obtaining information on the occurrence of cases.

(4) Teams from expert institutions like Tropical School of Medicine, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, National Institute of Communicable

Diseases Delhi, National Institute of Virology and Central Council of Ayurvedic Research are sent to help the States to carry out investigations for proper diagnosis of cases and for rendering technical help and advice.

(5) Additional insecticides are made available to State Governments for special spraying in the affected areas to bring down the vector population.

(6) A limited quantity of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine has been imported through the World Health Organisation and releases from these stocks are made to the affected States as and when necessary.

(7) A project to manufacture 2 million doses per annum of the Japanese Encephalitis vaccine at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli has been accepted by the Government of India in principle and efforts to obtain the technical know-how and other necessary assistance from Japan for establishing manufacture are being made.

Number and Names of the Ships Scrapped or Sold

8504. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships and their names which were scrapped or sold by the Shipping Corporation of India since 1st April, 1977;

(b) the amount realised on each of the above;

(c) whether any tenders were invited;

(d) if so, the details of the quotations received in each case; and

(e) the tenders which were accepted and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). (i) *Ships Sold for Operation:*

Name of ships	Amount realised Rs.
(a) Vishva Marg	21,00,000
(2) Vishva Lalita	26,00,000
(3) Vishva Anand	36,25,000
(4) Vishva Pratibha	44,00,000
(II) *Ships Sold for Scrapping:*	
(1) Vishva Kanti	51,80,000
(2) Vishva Nandana	52,51,786
(3) Vishva Suman	*23,20,011 *Less Rs. 1,51,000 paid to the buyer as compensation due to damage caused by fire.
(4) Vishva Usha	56,55,000
(5) State of Gujarat	57,32,000
(6) Vishva Vir	75,11,000
(7) State of Kutch	62,11,114
(8) State of Orissa	62,21,786

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (I) *Ships sold for operation:*

(a) *Vishva Marg:*

Two offers were received viz.

(1) Rs. 20.50 lakhs.

(2) Rs. 20.35 lakhs.

and after negotiaitons the sale was concluded for Rs. 21 lakhs.

(b) *Vishwa Lalita:*

Three offers received viz.

(1) Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

(2) Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

(3) Rs. 24.50 lakhs.

and after negotiations the sale was concluded for Rs. 26 lakhs.

(c) *Vishva Anand*:

Five offers were received ranging from Rs. 24.00 lakhs to Rs. 30.50 lakhs and after negotiations the sale was concluded for Rs. 36,25,000.

(d) *Vishva Pratibha*:

Five offers were received ranging from Rs. 26.53 lakhs to Rs. 30.50 lakhs and after negotiations the same was finalised for Rs. 44 lakhs.

(II) *Ships sold for scrapping*:

A large number of tenders were received in these cases and revised offers were obtained from the concerned parties. The number of tenders being large, it is not feasible to give every detail thereof. However, the lowest and highest offer received against each ship sold for scrapping are indicated below:—

Name of vessel	Lowest offer Rs.	Highest offer Rs.
Vishva Kanti	27,19,000	51,00,000
Vishva Nandana	29,00,000	52,51,786
Vishva Suman	18,75,000	23,20,011*
Vishva Usha	43,90,750	56,55,000
State of Gujarat	45,58,888	57,32,000
Vishva Vir	(Data not immediately available)	75,11,000
State of Kutch	x30,23,400	62,11,114
State of Orissa	x52,22,222	62,21,786

*Less Rs. 151,000 subsequently paid to the buyer as compensation due to damage caused by fire.

(e) Revised offers were obtained by Shipping Corporation of India from parties as per established practice and procedure laid down/agreed by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation through whom the sale of ships for scrapping was channalised. The highest offers in the revised tenders were accepted by the Corporation as indicated in para (d).

Liner Services of Shipping Corporation of India

8505. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all liner services of the Shipping Corporation of India are incurring heavy losses over several years;

(b) the number of voyages conducted by Shipping Corporation of India ships on India, USA, India-Black sea; India—Japan, India—Australia etc. during the last 3 years and the cargo carried;

(c) what are the losses incurred in the above trips sectorwise and reasons thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the SCI to make profits on Liner Business?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). It is not correct to say that all liner services of the SCI have been incurring heavy losses over several years. Most liner service of the Shipping Corporation have been earning profits despite fluctuating shipping market conditions from time to time. A few losing services are being provided, however, to support national exports and even in such services efforts are being made to reduce the losses. In 1980-81, all the services operated by SCI made a profit except the service from East Coast of India to US Pacific ports on which sector no foreign line is operating. Shipping Corporation has been providing a service in order to support Indian exports of jute goods and engineering products from Calcutta to the Pacific coast of North America. Some details indicating the operational results are given below:—

Sector	Year	No. of Voyages	Cargo carried	Results
			Revenue tons.	(Rs. in lakhs)
India-USA	1978-79	10	220683	(—) 284.83
Pacific	1979-80	10 - ½	270833	(—) 354.64
	1980-81	12 - ½	238072	(—) 235.11
India -USA	1978-79	7	92515	(—) 135.75
Atlantic	1979-80	10	135258	(+) 221.81
	1980-81	8 - ½	139265	(+) 130.55
India-USA-Great Lakes	1978-79	11 - ½	215224	(—) 391.25
	1979-80	5	77959	(—) 120.76
	1980-81	9	175398	(+) 53.10
India-Black Sea	1978-79	13	258320	(—) 89.55
	1979-80	16	263525	(+) 51.75
	1980-81	19 - ½	309529	(+) 197.61
Bombay-Japan	1978-79	25	408353	(+) 246.18
	1979-80	30 - ½	487768	(+) 343.94
	1980-81	22	355163	(+) 217.57
Calcutta -Japan	1978-79	12 - ½	175796	(+) 31.18
	1979-80	12 - ½	176738	(+) 103.08
	1980-81	14 - ½	171057	(+) 86.44
Madras-Japan	1980-81	10 - ½	152153	(+) 31.92
WCI-Australia	1978-79	11	110627	(—) 265.60
	1979-80	11	85220	(—) 245.97
	1980-81	13	106907	(+) 25.82
ECI-Australia	1978-79	10	112896	(—) 164.37
	1979-80	8	122371	(—) 163.48
	1980-81	9	132393	(+) 23.20

2. The SCI continues to make efforts to make profits on losing liner services. Certain measures taken by the Shipping Corporation in this regard are introduction of container service wherever feasible, providing matching rates to meet competition from outside operators, wherever possible, within the ambit of the Conference and freight agreements which it operates and continued dialogue with shippers in Public and Private Sector to give greater support to national vessels in order to improve their capacity to meet the requirements of the overseas trade in a sustained and efficient manner.

Railway Canteen Employees

8506. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a judgment of 22nd October, 1980 has agreed with the Calcutta High Court's earlier decision that Railway canteen employees should be treated on par with regular Railway employees in the matter of benefits and facilities; and

(b) if so, by when the canteen employees will get the benefits of regular employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The ramifications of the Supreme Court judgement are being examined at an inter-ministerial meeting so that a coordinated decision could be taken in the matter.

Continud Victimisation of Loco Staff

8507. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from working President of the All India Loco Running Staff Association regarding continuing harassment and victimisation of employees on the Southern Railway and particularly of Tiruchy Division;

(b) if so, whether any action will be taken thereon; and

(c) how many staff of Tiruchy Division have been removed from service, transferred|reverted|issued with "major penalty" charge sheets since January last?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Working President of the AILRSA sent a representation dated 11-3-1981 alleging harassment of a few employees of loco running staff at Tiruchy Division. No railway employee is victimised for legitimate trade union activities. It is only for specific acts of omission and commission that an employee is taken up after following the procedure laid down in the rules.

In the context of the recent illegal 'mass sick leave movement' resorted to by the loco running staff during January-February 1981, action was taken against employees of Tiruchy Division, Southern Railway as follows:

Removed from service :	8
Reverted:	2
Chargesheets issued:	23

Under the rules the employees have a right of appeal against the punishments imposed on them to the appropriate appellate authority who will dispose of it under the rules.

Policy regarding allotment of goods and Parcels Handling Contracts

8508. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to allotment of goods and parcels handling contracts to bonafide registered Labour Cooperative Societies; and

(b) how far the policy is being implemented on the Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The policy is being followed in all the cases except where certain special circumstances warrant a deviation.

Statement

Contracts for goods and parcels at Railway Stations are allotted to registered genuine cooperative labour societies of actual workers without call of tenders, irrespective of ceiling on monetary value.

Where there are more than one Cooperative Society in the same area of operation (and not field of operation) and the performance of the existing Labour Society of actual workers in the particular field of operation is not satisfactory or when the actual workers have not formed a Cooperative Society, limited tenders have to be invited from such Societies and the contract awarded to any of them on the basis of merits.

If the actual workers in any field of operation are organised in more than one Cooperative Society, the Cooperative Society having the majority of workers in that field of operation will be given preference and allotted the contract after negotiations.

Delhi Slaughter House

8509. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of animals are daily brought to the Delhi slaughter house and they stand there for hours together and make the place dirty with exereta;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the authorities there do not care for the removal of filth with the result that infectious diseases spread in the walled city several times in a year;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to go into this and suggest measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) According to Delhi Administration the live-stock markets and the surrounding area in the slaughter house are thoroughly cleaned and the entire waste is removed daily. No report regarding spread of any infectious disease in the area has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of reply to (b) above.

Mukuriya Junction

8510. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger traffic at Mukuriya Junction has recently increased due to construction of Link Road passing through Mukuriya instead of Barsoi Junction;

(b) whether there is lack of passenger amenities at Mukuriya Junction such as Ladies Waiting rooms and Bath Room, Railway pucca Link Road, connecting the Junction with the lateral pucca road passing through it; and

(c) if so, which steps Government are taking to provide necessary amenities at an early date to redress the grievances of the public of Barsoi and Azamnagar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There has been slight increase in the passenger traffic at Mukuria railway station.

(b) and (c) The facilities provided at the station are adequate.

Modernisation of Calcutta Port during Sixth Plan

8511. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the modernisation programme of Calcutta Port Trust during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the details of the work undertaken by the Calcutta Port Trust for modernisation during the last three years, year-wise and the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the details of the modernisation programme of the Ports during the Sixth Plan period, Port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A sum of Rs. 30.30 crores has been provided for the modernisation and development of Calcutta Port (excluding Haldia Dock Complex) during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85). The important new schemes included in the Plan are as under:—

S. No.	*Name of the Schemes*
1.	Conversion of Hopper barge into Dredger.
2.	Replacement of Tug 'Sturdy'.
3.	Replacement of Tug 'Lotus'.
4.	Replacement of Hi-fix chain.
5.	Replacement of cranes of various capacities.
6.	Acquisition of five diesel locomotives.
7.	Developing link container terminal for feeding Haldia Container Berth.

(b) The important schemes undertaken during this period relate to procurement and replacement of cranes. The amounts sanctioned for development works of Calcutta Port (other than Haldia Dock Complex) year-wise during the last three years are as under:—

Year	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
1978-79 . .	102·73
1979-80 . .	85·00
1980-81 . .	491·36

(c) The schemes aimed at modernisation and development of major ports are:

(i) Installation of container handling facilities at Bombay, Cochin and Madras.

(ii) Acquisition of cargo handling equipment by all the Ports.

(iii) Construction of new berths with modern facilities at Kandla, Mormugao, New Mangalore Nhava-Sheva (Bombay), Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam.

Programme for Health and Medical Facilities in Rural Areas during Sixth Plan

8512. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been drawn up for augmenting the health and medical facilities in the rural areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of institutional infrastructure like Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries, Public Health Centres, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres proposed to be set up/expanded at the village, Block Tehsil or District level during the period; and

(c) the target of beds per thousand population proposed to be achieved by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan as compared to the existing number of beds per thousand population as on 1st April, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes. To augment the medical and health facilities in the rural areas the following medical facilities are proposed to be expanded during the 6th Plan:—

1. To train 2.2 lakh additional Community Health Volunteers.

2. To have at least one trained Dai in every village.

3. To establish 40,000 additional Sub-Centres with one male and one female Multi-purpose Workers.

4. To upgrade 174 Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded rural hospitals.

5. To establish 600 new Primary Health Centres.

6. To upgrade 1000 Rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres.

7. Under the Scheme of Reorientation of Medical Education for the extension of Health care to the rural areas, it is planned that every medical college would adopt 3 Blocks/Primary Health Centres. The medical college would take over additional Block/PHCs, in a phased manner, till the whole district in which the college is located is covered.

(c) In view of the different approaches for the delivery of the health care, doctor-population and bed-population ratios are no more considered to be the correct indicators of the health services and as such no targets have been fixed under the VI Plan (1980—85).

Steps to meet Alarming growth of Population

8513. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken to meet the challenge of alarming population growth; and

(b) whether any conditions have or are proposed to be laid down that require family planning a prerequisite to make any one eligible for any economic benefits from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The important steps taken in this regard are:—

(i) Launching a massive campaign of population education throughout the country to enable the people to realise the benefits of acceptance of the small family norm.

(ii) Delivery of Integrated Health and Family Welfare Services with particular attention to material and child health programmes.

(iii) Provision of adequate Family Planning Services and supplies both for spacing and terminal methods leaving the choice of the method to the acceptor and ensuring quality follow-up.

(iv) Enlisting the support of all sections of the society including voluntary organisations, women's and youth organisations, Panchayats, Labour, management and Cooperatives for the programme.

(b) No.

Uniformity in Taxation of Motor Vehicles

8514. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transport Ministers of several States had suggested the Union Government to initiate a detailed study for bringing uniformity in taxation of motor vehicles;

(b) whether the Ministry propose to undertake a detailed study on taxation pattern in the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPNG AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A meeting was held on 30th March, 1980 with Transport Ministers/ representatives of some State Governments of the Northern region to consider the question of rationalising the motor vehicles taxation structure. The views of the other State Governments are also being ascertained.

Licences for M.B.B.S. and Ayurvedic Graduate Practitioners

8515. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a separate methods for issue of licences for the MBBS and Ayurvedic Graduate Practitioners; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The registration of Allopathic doctors, possessing recognised medical qualifications in modern medicine, is being done by the Medical Council of India as well as by the various State Medical Councils, as per the provisions of the statutes under which they have been established.

The registration of Ayurvedic graduates/practitioners is regulated as per the relevant provisions of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 which were enforced all over the country with effect from 1-10-1976. The registration of Ayurvedic graduates/practitioners is done by the State Boards/Councils. The Central Council of Indian Medicine is also taking steps to maintain a Central Register of Indian Medicine and directly register eligible candidates as per the provisions of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

High Rated Traffic

8516. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament has suggested special organisation in Railways to attract more high rated traffic; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard particularly in view of the heavy social burdens borne by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). An Organisation known as Marketing and Sales Organisation already exists on the Railways for retaining its due share of high rated traffic. During the year 1980-81 (upto December, 1980) the Railways carried 99.75 lakh tonnes of high rated traffic as compared to 95.13 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year. What the Public Accounts Committee has suggested is that for effective marketing research/strategy, the organisation should have grass-root contacts with Trade and Industry so that by understanding their problems, it could attract more high rated traffic. This recommendation is under examination.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को वैगन आवश्यकता

8517. श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान रेलवे विभाग राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की सौ से अधिक मिलों को वैगन आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर सका है ;

(ख) क्या 2,200 वैगनों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के बदले प्रति माह औसतन 450 से अधिक वैगन सप्लाई नहीं किये गये थे; और

(ग) क्या कपड़ा मिलों को कोयले की निरन्तर कमी के कारण राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान कपड़ा मिलों के लिए कोयले का दैनिक औसत लदान 130 माल डिब्बे का था। मार्च, 1981 में यह लदान प्रति दिन 218 माल डिब्बे का था। अन्तर मंत्रालय बैठक में यह निश्चय किया गया था कि जब कोयले का लदान प्रति टिन लगभग 11000 माल डिब्बों के स्तर पर पहुंच जाये तो राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की यूनिटों सहित कपड़ा मिलों के लिए कोयले का संचालन बढ़ाकर प्रतिदिन लगभग 200 माल डिब्बे कर दिया जाये। इस लक्ष्य से मार्च, 1981 के महीनों में प्राप्त कर लिया गया था। राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले मिलों के बारे में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम यूनिटों को कोयले की कमी के कारण हुई हानि के संबंध में इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Indo-Tanzanian Economic Commission

8518. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Tanzanian Economic Commission has not had a meeting since 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inactivity of the Commission; and

(c) what steps are being taken to reactivate the Commission in the mutual interest of both countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No meeting of the Indo-Tanzania Economic Commission has taken place since its Third Session in Nov.-Dec., 1978.

(b) It has not been possible for the Joint Commission to meet in a regular session on account of certain developments in both countries as a result of which no mutually convenient date has been found so far. Developments such as changes in Government in India in late 1979, general elections in January 1980; elections in Tanzania in Sept./October 1980 and appointment of a new Cabinet thereafter have all contributed to the postponement of the Fourth Session of J.E.C.

(c) The question of holding the Fourth J.E.C. session as early as possible has been gone into at the highest level during the recent visit of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and it has been agreed that the Joint Commission will meet sometime in August on mutually convenient dates.

निजी बस मालिकों द्वारा भाड़ा बढ़ाने की मांग

8519. श्री अशोक गहलोत :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 17 मार्च, 1981 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में "निजी बस मालिकों द्वारा भाड़ा बढ़ाने की मांग" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार निजी बस मालिकों की इस मांग पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की योजना के अधीन चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों के मालिकों ने मांग की है कि भाड़ा प्रभारों में प्रति कि० सी० कम से कम 2.25 रुपये की वृद्धि की जाये और त्रैमासिक आधार पर भाड़ा दरों की समीक्षा करने और दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र संस्था बनाई जाये । दिल्ली परिवहन निगम इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Additional Coal Allocation to Captive Thermal Plants

8520. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 31st of March, 1981, the Central Government decided to allocate additional coal and rail wagons to coal based captive thermal plants which depend considerably on captive power generation in their works;

(b) how many wagons will be provided by the Railways to help coal transportation to these plants;

(c) if so, how many more have been demanded; and

(d) what steps are being taken by his Ministry to provide all the wagons required for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has approved of a proposal made by Director General Technical Development to grant 'Electricity' priority to the movement of coal to some industries having captive thermal power stations. The details of requirement of such industries are yet to be worked out by them and forwarded to Railways for further action.

Derailment of Amritsar-Dadar Express

8521. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay bound Amritsar-Dadar Express had derailed at Itarsi on the 29th March, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this was a case of sabotage;

(c) if so, whether in March and April, 1981, there have been a large number of rail derailments and accidents;

(d) whether in all cases, sabotage has been the main factor; and

(e) if so, whether they were from the Railway staff or from the anti-social elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the period 1-3-81 to 10-4-81, there were 116 train accidents, including derailments.

(d) Out of 116 train accidents, 7 are *prima facie* suspected to have been caused by sabotage.

(e) The matter is under investigation.

Increase in Accidents and Derailments

8522. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail accidents and derailments of trains have increased during March and April in comparison to January and February, 1981;

(b) if so, whether these derailments and Rail accidents were only due to the negligence of the Railway employees;

(c) if so, how many accidents took place during March-April, 1981 and what steps are being taken to improve the position; and

(d) whether attack on railways, late running of trains, ticketless travel and attacks on Railway passengers have been also on increase during February to April, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (c) During the period 1-3-81 to 10-4-81, there were 116 train accidents, including 87 derailments, against 114 train accidents, including 97 derailments, during 1-1-81 to 10-2-81.

To prevent accidents due to human failure, safety organisations on the Railways have been engaged in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents.

Examination of trains and spot checks in carriage and wagon depots have been intensified and greater care is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. In order to reduce dependence on the human element, sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, axle counters track circuiting etc. are being introduced progressively.

(b) According to causes, including prima facie causes, of accidents so far available, out of 116 train accidents which occurred from 1-3-81 to 10-4-81, 27 were attributable to failure of railway staff.

(d) Attacks on Railway passengers by way of robbery/dacoity in trains have shown a decrease.

The punctuality performance has deteriorated only on North Eastern, Northeast Frontier and South Central (Metre Gauge) Railways during this period.

Tickets checking has been intensified. As a result, a record number of ticketless passengers were detected during 1980-81, particularly during the months of February and March, 1981. This improvement is being maintained.

Declaration of Roads as National Highway in Goa

8523. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the different roads in Goa which are being taken up as National Highways;

(b) the financial allocation involved for taking up such National Highways in Goa;

(c) what progress has been made in the construction of these highways; and

(d) when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government at present to take over any new road as a National Highway in Goa.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Amenities at Railway Stations in Goa

8524. SHRI EDUARDO FALLIRO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement is contemplated in the passenger amenities available at the Railway stations in Goa in view of the tourist importance and growing traffic in that area;

(b) if so, the nature of improvements being planned in the year 1981-82; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The improvements envisaged are improvement of Vegetarian/non-vegetarian refreshment rooms, tea stalls, water supply arrangements, provision of water cooler, public address systems, clock on the platforms etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Passenger Service between Bombay and Goa

8525. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the facilities and amenities in the passenger service operating between Bombay and Goa; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). To supplement the existing passenger service between Bombay and Goa, Mogul Line Limited are considering a proposal to introduce a Roll-on Roll-off passenger-cum-cargo service.

Effect of Air Pollutions on Children

8526. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Calcutta Scientist asserts that environment pollutants can cause retrospective disorders by directly or indirectly affecting the reproductive organs;

(b) whether he has also stated that the effects of air pollutions were the maximum on children and its immediate result is a decline in their growth rate and great health; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of the report of a Calcutta Scientist about the adverse effects of environment pollutants. However, studies undertaken mostly in European countries do substantiate the fact that hazards of air-pollutants are maximum among the young children and the old. These studies indicate that at the same height level, the bone age of children from polluted areas is delayed by about half-a-year on an average in comparison to children from areas with clean air.

Preliminary results of studies undertaken by the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad of the Indian Council of Medical Research on air pollution in relation to health hazards reveal greater prevalence of respiratory morbidity like cough and breathlessness in highly polluted areas as compared to less polluted areas.

(c) In order to prevent and control the increasing air pollution, the Air

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act has been enacted by the Government.

India's Title to "New Moore" Island

8527. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government has lodged any protest with the Indian High Commission in Dacca as regards India's title to the "New Moore" island, referred to by him in his statement in the House on April 2, 1981;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereon, and whether any reply has been sent to the Bangladesh Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Bangladesh Government handed over a Note Verbale to the Indian High Commission at Dacca expressing "Surprise and concern" at the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd April, 1981 about India's title to New Moore Island.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have sent a reply pointing out that the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs stated the Indian stand which was already known to the Government of Bangladesh and it contained no new element.

Duties of S.Ms. and A.S.Ms.

8528. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at various stations, Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are performing duty, exercising supervision and control on the working of all other Departments of the Railways on varied degrees;

(b) whether there is any other category in Railways doing similar duties and exercising control like Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters over other Departments, if so, who they are; and

(c) whether Justice Shankaran Saran has recommended percentage distribution of posts of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in the various grades taking into consideration their multifarious duties and if so, whether it has been implemented by the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters perform duties according to the size and importance of the station. At wayside stations, they are responsible for general working of the station, train passing, yard or cabin duties and for commercial work. At medium stations, they are responsible for supervision over yard staff, commercial staff, cabin staff etc. and on the large stations, the Station Masters have the assistance of supervisors of various branches such as goods shed, booking office, train branch etc.

(b) No.

(c) Justice Shankar Saran recommended percentage distribution of posts of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in various grades, taking into consideration their duties and responsibilities/the number of men supervised etc. The recommendations were implemented.

कीटनाशी पदार्थों का स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव

8529. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि खाद्यानों को कीडों से बचाने के लिए काम में लायें जाने वाले आयातित रासायनिक

कीटनाशी पदार्थों का आम आदमी के स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है और उससे शरीर में अनेक रोग उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार खाद्यानों को कीडों से बचाने के लिए नीम की पत्तियों और लहसुन जैसी स्वदेशी प्राकृतिक साधनों का उपयोग करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि आम आदमी के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा की जा सके , तथा उनको अनेक रोगों से बचाया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कबतक और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियमों के नियम 65 में विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों में कीटनाशी दवाइयों के इस्तेमाल की सहय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इन नियमों में उन रासायनों, पदार्थों के नाम और उनकी अधिकतम सहय-सीमा दे दी गई है। जिनमें इनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है । इस प्रकार कीटनाशी दवाइयों के उपयोग पर पहले से ही प्रतिबन्ध लगायें हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : इस संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय से अलग से प्रश्न पूछने की कृपा करें क्योंकि यह उनका काम है ।

Memorandum Submitted by Gulf Indians

3530. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI U. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a memorandum, drawn up by the representatives of the Kerala Muslim Cultural Centres in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Quatar, and presented to the Centre through the State Governor, the immigrant also demanded that they be provided facilities to vote;

(b) if so, what are the other demands they have made;

(c) whether a demand for creating a separate Union Ministry to deal with Indians in Gulf had also been made; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Their other demands include: increased protection and care to be provided by our Embassies; establishment of a separate Ministry to look after the affairs of citizens working abroad; lower customs duty and expeditious clearance of goods; reduction of air fare between India and the Gulf countries; protection from corrupt element at the airports; construction of a new International Airport at Calicut; special consideration for admission of children to schools and colleges in India; protection of families in India and their properties in the event of any disturbance; arrangements for prompt evacuation in case of war condition in cases of war; residential facilities in native places; priority in getting cement and other building materials; facilities to invest money in industrial projects in India; incentives for investing money in Indian banks; opportunities for obtaining jobs in India after return from abroad; and elimi-

nation of inordinate delay in despatch and delivery of mail and postal articles between India and the Gulf countries.

(d) As this Memorandum has only just been received, the various points made in it will require detailed and in depth examination before Government can react.

..Publishing of a Book under Title .. "Common remedies in Unani Medicines"

8531. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine has published a handbook under the caption "Common Remedies in Unani Medicine" in different Indian languages;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this handbook is being published in Arabic which is not an Indian language;

(c) whether some prominent experts/Hakims have pointed out that several remedies have been published in the said handbook without any clinical trial and also without taking into consideration their adverse effects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Recognising the interest of West Asian countries in the Unani system of medicine, the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has approved the translation of the book in Arabic. The work of translation is in progress.

(c) and (d). One of the members of the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has pointed out that a few remedies, according to him, can cause adverse effects. His comments have been examined. The remedies included in the book have been in common use from times unknown on the basis of experience of eminent physicians and have also been referred to in classical Texts. The book in question was compiled under the guidance of a Technical Committee including the Chairman and Members of the Scientific Advisory Board of the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

No remedies included in the book have any adverse effects.

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I seek your permission. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observaions. Then you can.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: *rose.* (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received notices of adjournment motion from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Mukunda Mandal, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Shri E. Balanandan, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Shri Ramavatar Shastri on the subject of failure of the Central Administration to protect the lives of the tribal people in Andhra Pradesh. This subject was also raised yesterday and I had observed that 'I understand the anxiety on the part of my friends about the reported loss of lives of adivasis in Andhra Pradesh'. I have called for factual information so that we can decide the appropriate manner in which this subject can be brought before the House.

After considering all aspects of the matter, I have admitted a notice under 193 on the subject of atrocities being perpetrated on the adivasis in different parts of the country and steps needed to prevent their recur-

rence and, a debate, for the discussion, is being fixed for early next week.

I have another observation to make. I have received notices of adjournment motion from Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta and Shri Harikesh Bahadur on the reported death of more than three hundred persons in Katihar due to kalazar. I have also received notice of calling attention on the subject. The Calling Attention notice on the subject is being admitted. The Members have already been informed that the consent for moving the adjournment motion has been withheld.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): You give a chance to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your permission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You give the chance to the Opposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let them give motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to raise the point on L.I.C. I shall call one from this side and one from the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my adjournment motion is on the failure to hold the long overdue bye-elections in West Bengal. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But you can read out When you receive, you usually read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Permission is being withheld. Mr. Bosu. You come to me. I shall satisfy you. Come and meet me in my Chamber. Mr. Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, an hon. Member of this House and the General Secretary of our Party has been getting threatening letters from the C.P.M. workers. What they are doing in West Bengal. . .
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. There is no motion and there is no adjournment motion.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : (चैल) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद में डाक विभाग के कर्मचारी 13 अप्रेल से आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं। समूचे जिले में डाक-तार सेवायें बन्द हो गयी हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान से वहां के डाक-तार विभाग का संबंध विच्छेद हो गया है। . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I do not allow you it will not go on record.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): दिल्ली में जो वर्कर्स की स्ट्राइक हुई थी उस में पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया था—मैंने इस के सम्बन्ध में एडजार्नमैन्ट मोशन दिया है। उस का क्या हुआ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld my permission.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): पूरे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में अदालतें काम नहीं कर रही हैं, मुकदमें नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। जेलें भरी हुई हैं, जमानतें नहीं हो पा रही हैं। सारी न्याय व्यवस्था ठप्प पड गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This cannot be raised. I have withheld my permission. Even when I allow you one by one everybody is standing up. This is not the way. Please sit down. I have told you and made my observations also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, a Member from the Ruling Party in his wisdom has just now maligned my party—CPI(M)—which he says has written a threatening letter to the

**Not recorded.

General Secretary. Sir, I categorically deny that. Let them prove it. If they can prove that the letter was written by a CPI(M) member we shall take any punishment that the House may bestow upon us. (*Interduptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, a Secretary of our Party has received a threatening letter from CPI(M)—an operation killing in cold blood. That means they will kill her. I want a statement from the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order. Order. Now, Shri Niren Ghosh. . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We want protection also. This is the letter. I am giving it at the Table.

SHRI NRIEN GHOSH:**

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without my permission nothing will go on record.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): Sir, I had also raised...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already heard you. You can come and meet me in my Chamber.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a serious matter. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may write to me. You may write to me. You may write to me about that.

Hon. Members I have permitted everyone but if at one and the same time every hon. Member gets up then I am not able to hear. As a matter of fact yesterday when I had said about Adivasis something, it was not heard by my colleagues here. Therefore, the whole trouble started. Mr. Lakkappa wants to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. As a matter of fact yesterday it is in the proceedings. I had said but it was not heard. It was not heard by some people. Therefore, when you want to say something then you must get up one by one and you must convince me. When one is getting up then the others may sit down. Otherwise how can I hear? You must cooperate and help me. Now I am allowing everyone. Yesterday the complaint was that I was not allowing anyone. But I am not able to hear what Shri Basu or Shri Lakkappa says. Therefore, there should be some order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Please hear us one by one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed all today. Therefore, I would make an appeal to you. I have made my observations. Everything I have done. Therefore, let us go to the next item. We shall now take up the next item. The other thing can be taken up tomorrow with your cooperation. I have already said about it. I have already made my observation. Now, with your cooperation, let us proceed. Tomorrow is Friday, it is a good day.

So, I shall now proceed to the next item with the permission of the House.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES (RESTRICTION OF RE-SALE) ORDET, 1981, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri

Charanjit Chanana, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 298(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1981, issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2401/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2402|81].

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SECE. 3(45)|79-Tpt|5577-5604 in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th June, 1980, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2403/81]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

NINETEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES AND TWELFTH REPORT.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(i) *Nineteenth Report on Electronics* Corporation of India Ltd. and Minutes of Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Twelfth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on International Airports Authority of India Imbalances in the Utilisation of Airports and in the Operations of Foreign Airlines vis-a-vis National Carriers (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation).

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPREME COURT ORDER REGARDANG PAYMENT OF BONUS TO L.I.C. EMPLOYEES

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखत विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ;

"जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय के 15 अप्रैल, 1951 के आदेश को सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित न किये जाने का समाचार"

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am seeking your guidance in this matter.

We find from the Order Paper of today that four names are mentioned in the Calling Attention. Now, Sir, many other hon. Members have given notice on this particular subject. I would request you to bear with me for a minute. I seek your guidance. We gave notices after 10 O'clock yesterday. Now, Sir, you will tell me that our well-established practice is not to take the notices for consideration if they are received after Ten O'clock. But I may respectfully point out that this practice is against the provision in the rules. It is my respectful submission that practice will not take precedence over the rules. Therefore, my point of order is this: Please see Rule 197. Please also see Directions 113(B). I request you to see Rule 197,—Explanation (ii) It says:

> 'Notices for a sitting received upto 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been received at 10.00 hours on that day and a bellot shall be held to determine the relative priority of each such notice on the same subject. Notices received after 10.00 hours shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.'

So, Sir, notices given after 10 hours will be valid for the next sitting. They will be valid for the ballot for this day. Sir, as you now, the ballot is usually held in the evening. But, Sir, you have to take into consideration the spirit of this particular provision—read with Speaker's Direction, 113 B. It says:

> "Such notices if received after 10.00 hours shall be treated as notices given for the next sitting."

Upto the time of the ballot, whatever notices are received, they shall have to be taken into consideration. This is my respectful submission. Sir, you cannot say this is the well-established practice and so on. Practice, as I said, cannot take precedence over the rules of the House. I seek your guidance in the matter. I request you to please see Rule 197.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, just hear me. This point is already clarified in the Handbook. I will read this portion:

> "Names of only those Members are ballotted whose notices are received after 10.00 hours on the last day of the week on which the House sits and upto 10.00 hours on the day on which the Notice is selected by the Speaker.
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> If notices of more than one matter are received for the same day, the Speaker selects one matter..."

You kindly see the Handbook.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, kindly see 113B—of the Speaker's Directions: Kinly see this, read with Rule 197, which I have already quoted. Sir, apart from the Handbook, we are concerned with the Rules of the House and the Directions of the Speaker. The provision is very clear. Under 113B, such notices, if received after 10.00 hours' shall be treated as notices given for the next sitting.' Suppose I give my notice for Calling Attention today after 10 O'clock, it shall be valid to be ballotted for the subject coming up tomorrow. Therefore, usually the ballot is held in the evening. What I submit is that the notices received upto that time should be taken into account at the time of the ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ballot is held in the afternoon. This is a well settled practice and we are following that. This practice has already been there. If you are not convinced, you can come and discuss this in my Chamber.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What is your ruling on this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We following the convention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): If a notice is received before the ballot is taken, why should that notice be considered invalid? 10 O'clock is no sacrosanct. The point is that the ballot is taken in the afternoon. If I give a notice which is received in proper form in the Office before the ballot is taken, then it should not be excluded and it should be included. These rules are not sacred and you can change them for practical convenience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This point has to be gone into very carefully. You have made a point and we will consider that.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I am talking of something else. Kindly hear me. My point is that normally what is contemplated in the rule is that for Calling Attention, for the same day, we have to give notice before 10 O'clock. It is not for the next day. Therefore, you have to consider those who give notices before 10 O'clock. Normally the practice is that the notices that are received today are considered for the next day. But if anybody gives notice before 10 O'clock, then it is valid upto the time of taking the ballot. There is nothing wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I have already said. He has made a right point and we will consider that.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): When there are only 4 names against the Calling Attention, you can consider including one more name. Normally, you allow 5 persons to speak on the Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Now, the Statement to be made by the hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Yesterday I made a statement regarding Government's decision to pay Bonus to LIC employees. Hon'ble Members are aware that an Act was passed which empowered the Government to frame rules with regard to the service conditions of the employees and agents of the Corporation. In pursuance of these powers, rules were framed placing a ceiling on the payment of Bonus and D.A. in the interest of the policy holders and more economical administration of the Corporation.

The validity of the Rules was challenged in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court thereupon passed an order staying the implementation of the Rules. On the 15.4.1981 the Supreme Court directed the LIC to pay Bonus according to the terms of 1974 settlements

The Government was advised that this order, in so far as it amounted to a direction to pay bonus in contravention of the provision of law which has not been declared invalid was not legal. The order also raised far reaching issues of general importance as to the scope of judicial power to suspend operation of a law and to issue a mandamus to make payments in contravention of the provisions of a valid law.

In view of these doubts, the President of India was pleased on 21-4-1981 to make a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution on the following issues:

(1) Whether the commencement of the operation of a particular statute is or is not a matter governed by the terms of the statute itself?

(2) Whether it is within the judical power to suspend the operation of a statute or is the judicial power limited to the question of the validity of the statute?

(3) Whether it is judicially permissible without holding a statute invalid to give a mandatory injunction to perform positive acts contrary to the provisions of a statute which is *prima faic* valid and has not been adjudged to be otherwise?

In view of this reference and the resulting uncertainty as to whether it is open to the Corporation to make the payment, the Supreme Court was moved by the Corporation and by the Government for suspension and|or vacation of the interim order of 15-4-1981.

These petitions were rejected by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Although the Government entertains doubts as to the correctness of the interim order of 15-4-1981, which has necessitated a Presidential reference under Article 143 of the Constitution, the Government in order to uphold the rule of law, has advised the LIC to make payment of bonus in accordance with the Courts order. This payment will be for the fiscal years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी बहुत बार कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय, गलत जगह जाकर फंस गये हैं और उसका यही नतीजा हो रहा है ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे उनका कांशस अलाऊ नहीं करता है। लेकिन जाने-अनजाने इनसे ऐसा काम करवाया जा रहा है कि जिससे न सिर्फ सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा और छवि धूमिल हो रही है, बल्कि मंत्री जी की छवि भी धूमिल होती जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला यह नहीं है कि बोनस कितना बढ़े या कितना कम हो या और क्या हो—यहां मामला सिर्फ इतना ही है कि यह सरकार कोर्ट का कितना आदर करती है और और देश का वर्किंग-क्लास है, जो देश का मजदूर वर्ग है, उस के प्रति सरकार का क्या अटीट्यूड है—यह पता चलता है। इससे यह भी पता चलता है कि वर्किंग क्लास में जो दो तरह के एम्लाइज हैं—एक पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और दूसरे जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उन दोनों में क्या अंतर है।

यह मामला कैसे उत्पन्न हुआ—मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं, लेकिन मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। सन् 1974 में जो द्विपक्षीय समझौता हुआ था और जिसमें लिखा गया था कि कारपोरेशन और उस के पालिसी-होल्डर्स के हित को ध्यान में रख कर के यह समझौता करते हैं और उस समझौते को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर ने एप्रूव किया था। बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर के एप्रूव के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एप्रूव किया और समझौता लागू हुआ। यह समझौता 13 अप्रेल, 1977 से लेकर मार्च, 1977 तक था। इस समझौते को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड कराया गया था। इस के बाद 1976 में इमरजेंसी के समय के संसद ने एक "मोडिफिकेशन आफ सैटलमैन्ट एक्ट–1976" बनाया, जिसके अनुसार बोनस की धारा को एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अस्वीकार कर दिया गया। इस के बाद आल इंडिया एल०आई०सी० फैडरेशन ने इस एक्ट को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी। के बाद 21 फरवरी, 1981 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सात जजों की संवैधानिक बैन्च ने एक मत से फैसला दिया कि मोडिफिकेशन एक्ट असंवैधानिक है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद 3 मार्च, और 5 मई 1978 को अध्यक्ष एल०आई०सी० ने

एल० आई० सी० एक्ट के अंदर बोनस की धारा को पुनः काट दिया। यहां से से चलता है सरकार का अटीट्यूड। कोर्ट का क्या फैसला है और सरकार का अटीट्यूड देखिये। 26 मई 1978 को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नोटिफिकेशन कर दिया। इसके खिलाफ एल० आई० सी० फैडरेशन ने इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की लखनऊ बेंच में नोटिफिकेशन की वैधानिकता को चुनौती दी। 11 अगस्त, 1978 को लखनऊ बेंच ने कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में फैसला दिया। उस के बाद मैनेजमैन्ट ने इस निर्णय के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील दायर की जो 22 नवम्बर, को एडमिट हुई। इसके अनुसार यदि एल० आई० सी० अपील में हार जायेंगी तो 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज, जिस तिथि से बोनस दिया गया तब से देगी। 10 नवम्बर, 1980 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एल० आई०सी० की अपील को डिसमिस कर दिया और कहा कि सूद के साथ बोनस बाईडिंग है और एल० आई०सी० इसका पालन करेंगी। उसके बाद जब बोनस का भुगतान नहीं हुआ तो दिसम्बर, 1980 में फैडरेशन ने एल० आई० सी० के खिलाफ कंटेम्प्ट पिटीशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल कर दी, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया नवम्बर 1980 के फैसले की इन्होंने अवहेलना की है। 8 दिसम्बर, 1980 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एल० आई० सी० के खिलाफ नोटिस जारी किया। दस दिसम्बर, को एल० आई० सी० ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिव्यू पिटीशन दायर की। 13 जनवरी 1981 को एटर्नी जनरल ने अंडरटेकिंग दिया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दस नवम्बर के फैसले का पालन किया जायगा यानी बोनस का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

लेकिन 31 जनवरी, 1981 को प्रैजीडैंशल आर्डिनेन्स जारी कर दिया गया। 2 फरवरी, को वित्त मंत्रालय ने गजट भी जारी कर दिया। इस आर्डिनेंस को संसद द्वारा एक्ट का रूप भी दे दिया गया। फिर फैडरेशन ने इस को चेलेंज किया। इस पर 24 मार्च, 1981 को सुनवाई हुई। वित्त मंत्रालय के गजट नोटिफिकेशन को 30 मार्च तक इस के फलस्वरूप स्थगित कर दिया गया। 30 मार्च को जब सुनवाई हुई तो कोर्ट ने स्टे आर्डर को दो अप्रैल तक एक्सटैन्ड कर दिया। एक्ट को रहने दिया तब तक के लिए जब तक फसला नहीं होता है लेकिन सेवा शर्तों को बदलने के बारे में जो नोटिफिकेशन था उस पर रोक लगा दी। 2 अप्रैल को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आर्डर पास किया और कहा कि 15 अप्रैल, तक बोनस का भुगतान हो जाना चाहिए जैसे अटर्नी जनरल ने 13 जनवरी 1981 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अन्डरटैकिंग दिया था। 13 अप्रैल 1981 को फैडरेशन ने एक और रिट पैटीशन एल० आई०सी० के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर की जिस पर 15 अप्रैल को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आर्डर पास दिया जिस के अनुसार बोनस का भुगतान करने के लिए सात दिन का समय दिया गया और कहा गया कि 22 अप्रैल 1981 तक इसका भुगतान हो जाना चाहिए। साथ यह भी कहा कि अपील पैंडिन्ग रहेगी लेकिन सात दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर भुगतान करना होगा। यदि एल० आई० सी० मैनेजमैन्ट जीत जायगा तो इस बोनस की राशि को कर्मचारियों के वेतन में से काटा जा सकता है। 22 अप्रैल पेमैन्ट की लास्ट डैट थी। 21 अप्रैल 1981 को दो बजे दिन में सरकार के अटर्नी जनरल ने केस को चीफ जस्टिस के पास मैंशन किया और एप्लीकेशन को फाइल किया। 21 अप्रैल को ही फैडरेशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक पैटीशन दायर की। 22 अप्रैल 1981 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एप्लीकेशन

को रिजैक्ट कर दिया और पुराना जो आर्डर था, उस को कायम रखा । 22 अप्रैल, 1981 को सवेरे फैडरेशन ने पुनः एक पैटीशन दी । उस के बाद संसद में वित्त मंत्री की घोषणा हुई ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लिखित वक्तव्य में जो सन्देह सरकार के हैं उनके बारे में कहा है कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने निम्न लिखित मुद्दे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 के अन्तर्गत 21 अप्रैल, 1981 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को निर्दिष्ट किए हैं और उससे पूछा गया है कि क्या किसी विशेष कानून के प्रवर्तन का प्रारम्भ उस कानून की ही शर्तों द्वारा शासित होने वाला विषय है या नहीं आदि । यदि इस सम्बन्ध में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जब बिल पर बहस हो रही थी तब वित्त मंत्री ने संसद को बताया था कि हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दस नवम्बर के फैसले का पालन कर रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल निराधार था । 25 फरवरी, 1981 को चीफ जस्टिस ने जो क्लेरीफिकेशन किया पोजिशन का उस में उन्होंने कहा था :

"When the Attorney General made the statement before us that they will comply with the order of the court by April 15, 1981 we took him to mean and convey to us that what would be complied with is that part of judgement which relates to the payment of bonus, although the judgement contemplates source optious like releavant legislation...."

इस तरह से उन्होंने स्थिति को बिल्कुल साफ कर दिया था । इस वास्ते सरकार के जो तर्क हैं उनमें कोई दम नहीं है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य के लास्ट पैरा में कहा है कि यद्यपि सरकार को 15 अप्रैल, 1981 के अंतरिम आदेश के ठीक होने के सम्बन्ध में जिस के कारण संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निर्देश किए जाने की आवश्यकता हुई थी सन्देह है...। एक तरह से लगातार आप यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं ऊपर से नीचे तक कि आपको बोनस न देना पड़े और आपको हार खानी पड़ी है । सारे हथकन्डे आपने इस्तेमाल किए हैं । फिर भी आपका सन्देह बना हुआ है । मामला जो कोर्ट में पैंडिंग है उसका जो होगा, होगा । एम्प्लायीज का यह कहना नहीं है कि आप उन पर कोई मर्सी करें । उनका कहना है कि यदि केस हमारे खिलाफ जाएगा और आप जीत जाएंगे तो आप यह राशि हमारे वेतन में से काट लें ।

सरकार का कहना है कि वह खर्च घटाना चाहती है । इस वास्ते उसने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि कर्मचारियों के वेतन सुविधायें जो अधिक हैं उनको हम कम करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हमारे जैसे आदमी जब एम्प्लायमेंट में ही विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की फिजूलखर्ची पर चोट करते हैं सरकार पर हमला करते हैं और सरकार से पूछते हैं कि मंत्रालयों में जो सफेद हाथी बैठे हैं उनके खर्चों को कम करने की सरकार कोई नीति बनाये भी तो सरकार के द्वारा उस पर चुप्पी लगाई जाती है । मैं वित्त मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह की पालिसी बनायेगी जिसके तहत जो देश में फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है देश के पैसे और इकनामी का मिसयूज हो रहा है जो सफेद हाथी बैठे हैं ब्यूरोक्रेट बैठे हैं वह सब रोका जा सके ? आप कहेंगे कि नहीं मामला विचाराधीन है

मैं कैटेगरीकली कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान की धारा 16 जो कि समानता के सिद्धान्त के बारे में है उसका

डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर रहे हैं । आर्टिकल 21 जिसमें राइट टू फार्म एसोसियेशन है राइट टू कैलक्टिव बार्गेनिंग है साथ ही सोशलिज्म का सिद्धान्त है जिसके तहत मजदूर और एम्प्लयार दोनों के बीच में समझौता होकर राष्ट्र का भी काम बढ़े और मजदूरों के हितों का भी काम हो दोनों का समझौता हो चुका है और उस पर आप कुठाराघात करें यह सिर्फ एल०आई०सी० का मामला ही नहीं है बल्कि दूसरी वर्किंग क्लास के इन्टरेस्ट पर भी हमला हो रहा है । आपके डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी में भी है लिविंग वेजेज का मतलब क्या है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है । यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मिनियम वेजेज अभी नहीं दे पाते हैं लेकिन यदि किसी मजदूर को अधिक वेतन मिलता है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसकी टांग काटकर जो थोड़ा होता है उसकी कैटेगरी में ले आयेंगे । जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसको आगे बढ़ाइये ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा मैंने पहले ही कहा कि यह मामला सिर्फ एल०आई०सी० से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है सिर्फ बोनस से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं है मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का एटीट्यूट जुडिशियरी के प्रति क्या है और वर्किंग क्लास के प्रति क्या है? सरकार के इस कारनामे से वर्किंग क्लास और उनके बीच जो प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न लग गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति बनायेगी जिसके तहत फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जा सके और जो सफेद हाथी हैं उन पर कोई अंकुश लगाया जा सके?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Member has given a historical review of all that has happened. But he did not put me any question at all. I do not know what I am to answer. If he wants me to give my version of the proceedings, it will take another half an hour. It is not intended that he will give his version and I should give my version.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश और निर्णय के बावजूद भी बार-बार सरकार द्वारा मजदूर-विरोधी कदम क्या इस बात के द्योतक नहीं हैं कि यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी सरकार है? यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद भी उसकी क्यों अवहेलना की गई?

क्या सरकार ऐसा विधेयक लायेगी जिसके तहत फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जा सके?

क्या सरकार भविष्य के लिये यह एश्योर करेगी, क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि मुझको शंका है, जब आपको कोर्ट के निर्णय पर शंका है तो हमको आपकी नीयत पर शंका है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस पार्लियामेंट के माध्यम से इस शंका का निवारण करेंगे कि भविष्य में आपका कदम मजदूर विरोधी नहीं होगा?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Whether we are anti-labour or pro-labour is a matter which will have to be debated before the people when we go for elections. But certainly we had a debate a few months back. We have got the verdict. So far as the observance of.... (*Interruptions*) That is your version. You can go and say. Unfortunately, we have got the people on our side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is calling attention. This is not a discussion. Everybody cannot participate.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): You should give protection to the members

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a professor and know the rules. Mr. Jagpal Singh also knows the rules.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the observance of the Supreme Court order is concerned, it is the Government's policy that they should uphold the rule of law. That is what I stated yesterday. Even though we have made a reference and we have doubts about the validity of certain things, we have decided to pay according to the direction of the court. That settles the matter. I want to tell the House what exactly is the point. The House has passed a law asking the Government to pay DA and bonus according to a particular law. The Supreme Court has given a direction asking us to pay differently from that law. Therefore, a conflicts has arisen as to what exactly Government should do. Should the Government observe the law which has been passed by Parliament and which has not been set aside or should it observe the direction of the court? In our judgment, we thought since we are agitating the validity of the direction in another forum, we shall observe the direction of the court and abid by the direction of the Supreme Court. This is the simple point. All the other points are totally irrelevant. Whether you are pro-labour or we are pro-labour, it will have to be determined at the market, not here. You have distorted so many things and it will take a lot of time. You said that the Attorney-General gave an undertaking. He himself stated that he did not give an under taking. Shall I read that portion from the Supreme Court's order? This is the order of the Supreme Court I am reading:

"The learned Attorney General says that when he made a particular statement on January 13, 1981 on behalf of the LIC, what he had in mind was that the bonus as directed by the judement of November 10, 1980, will be paid to the employees before 15th April, 1981, subject to the qualification that the quantifications of the amount will be made in the manner contemplated by the order and in accordance with the decision of the review petition which was pending." (*Interruptions*). You raised it. You started it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You are not a person who gets irritated generally!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not get irritated. You are getting irritated. This is very funy in this House. They will go on heaping abuse on the Government and if Government replies, then they say that the Government is irritated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Supreme Court has not accepted your reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Supreme Court has accepted my reply. Shall I read what the Supreme Court said:

> "Mr. Garg contests this position, but we cannot accept that the Attorney General is not right in saying today as to what really he intended to convey to us on January, 13, 1981."

This is what the Supreme Court stated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is not the latest; this is old.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Paswan says, we disobeyed the order. The Supreme Court itself says "We cannot say that the Attorney General did not intend to coney what he did today." Therefore, there is no question. All that it comes to is, where we have an Act of Parliament which

says that bonus and DA must be paid in accordance with a particular provision of that law and where there is a direction which is contrary to that, which should the Government follow? Therefore, this Government went to the Supreme Court for a direction under article 143 of the Constitution. Meanwhile, they have complied with the order, because the order itself says, if the validity of the law is upheld, the workers will have to repay the excess amount taken under this order.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I welcome that part of the statement, which mentions that the Government have upheld the rule of law and also that part of the statement in which they say they have accepted the directive of the Supreme Court in the matter of payment of bonus to the LIC employees. But I have got serious reservations about the other part of the statement, which is now being made by the hon. Minister. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Supreme Court, because they have upheld the legitimate cause of the workers of our country, the entire working class of our country. I again take this opportunity to congratulate the thousands of workers who, by their united struggle, have forced the Government to take some decisions which we find today.

The decision of the Government to pay bonus, as per the directive of the Supreme Court yesterday, according to me, is a vindication of the judgment of the Supreme Court in this respect on 10th November 1980. I think the hon. Minister in grace should accept that position, he should accept the judgment of 10th November, 1980. But the tortuous process through which the Government has ultimately agreed to accept this position, namely, the position of the judgment of the Supreme Court of 10th November, 1980, is fraught with grave consequences to the working class and the judiciary.

I want to frame my question on the basis of the judgment of the Supreme Court, namely, adherence to the basic principle of the right to collective bargaining of the working class of our country. That was one premise of the judgment; another premise of the judgment was the undertaking given by the Attorney-General of the Government of India in that case. I do not want to raise or rake up old issues; but, since he has raised them, I want to refer to them... (*interruption*). I am glad he does not want to rake up old things.

The question of the collective bargaining is the fundamental question before us, not the question whether some amount of money is going to be paid to some section of the working class of our country. The fundamental question before us is the question of right to collective bargaining and how the Government is taking their position in relation to that.

In this connection, I will particularly refer to the observation made by Mr. Justice Iyer:

> "The application of the general maxim as expounded by the English taxt-books and decisions leave us in no doubt that the ID Act"

—it means the Industrial Disputes Act; I hope you understand it—

> "being a special law, should prevail over the LIC Act, which is but a general law."

The basis of the Supreme Court judgment of 10th November flows from that particular premise; whether the ID Act will prevail or the LIC Act will prevail. They have upheld the view that the Industrial Disputes Act will prevail. Now, I have to put my question in this respect. They have accepted the Supreme Court's directive of yesterday. Does the Government accept the basic premise of the Supreme Court that the

Industrial Disputes Act will prevail and all industrial relations will be decided on the basis of the Industrial Disputes Act meaning thereby that all agreements made under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act should be honoured by the Government, not only in respect of LIC, but also in respect of public sector undertakings or wherever the Government is the employer? Would the Government clarify its position with regard to this particular point regarding the LIC, that is, the Industrial Disputes Act? This is my first question.

My second question is this. The trend is very clear. The position of the Government of India in this particular litigation has all along been to confront the Supreme Court. They have chosen the path of collision and as a matter of fact I do not like to go to other things. Even the Presidential reference has been a subtle device to scuttle the decision or the directive of the Supreme Court.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU: Derail.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Derail, scuttle, negate, put obstacles on the Supreme Court's decision in regard to LIC. Is it justified on the part of the Government, and is it moral on the part of the Government to take shelter under the Presidential reference under Article 143 to just scuttle a decision or a directive of the Supreme Court? But this Article 143 is not invoked or taken recourse to when very important issues are made before the Government to refer to the Supreme Court under this Article to seek advisory opinion. Incidentally, I want to mention that the West Bengal Government rather requested the Government of India to refer the dispute between the Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India and the West Bengal Government in regard to the allotment and delivery of wheat and foodgrains for the food-for-work programme. The Government in their wisdom did not consider it necessary to refer the matter under Article 143. But here, the Government within a few minutes decided to refer the matter under Article 143. The object is clear. The intention is not *bona fide*, the intention is *mala fide* I would say, to scuttle the directive of the Supreme Court in this respect. Is it moral? Therefore, the entire trend of the Government is evident in this particular litigation concerning LIC. The Government has consistently taken a course of collision against the Supreme Court. This is a dangerous portent. Would the Government assure that while they uphold the rule of law they should also uphold the independence of the judiciary and shall not take to collision course and shall refrain from taking recourse to that dangerous path? Would the Government assure that?

My last question is regarding certain clarification on D.A. That is very simple. The case is about the Notification of the Government dated 2nd February 1981 affecting both the bonus and the dearness allowance. According to that Notification a ceiling on D.A. was imposed with effect from February 2, 1981. But the increase of D.A. was to be given effect to from February 1, 1981 as per the settlement of 1971. I want to get it clarified whether the Government has so far given or issued instructions to grant the increase of D.A. which was due from February 1, 1981, while the notification was to take effect from February 2, 1981. Therefore, ceiling on dearness allowance as per Notification which has been stayed does not relate to that increase in D.A. which has become due for the employees on February 1, 1981 as per settlement. Has the Government given necessary instructions for the release of the same? That is my last clarification which I want to have from you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: With regard to Chitta Basu's long and learned discourse of collective bar-

gaining, I have nothing to add. So far as the Government is concerned, Government have accepted the direction of the Supreme Court to pay bonus under the terms mentioned in that Order viz., if the law is upheld, it can be recovered from the employees.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Again you are taking up the past.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is the Order. This is what we have agreed to and what we have accepted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Say, will you accept?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the next point is.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are putting words in his mouth.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He may say anything.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is a clear indication. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The next point which he raised is, is there any confrontation? I say totally 'no'. If Shri Chitta Basu wants to read into something, I cannot help. After all I am not responsible for the vagaries of imagination of Shri Chitta Basu. How can I say that he should not have ideas on this? So far as I am concerned, so far as Government is concerned, it has no such intention. It does not want to have any confrontation. Especially this question has arisen because according to me there is a conflict which has developed either intentionally or un-intentionally. There are two things before us. One is the law which attracts in a particular way and the other is an Order which attracts in a different way. I want that thing to be resolved. It is only by reference. Under 143 it can be done. I may also tell Shri Chittta Basu that I do not act or the Government does not act on its own. It takes advice from its competent Legal Advisers. It is on the basis of legal advice it acts.

Third point that he has raised is about Trade Union's rights for dearness allowance. This is not a forum to negotiate dearness allowance. I cannot give any answer to this. If they have any claims about dearness allowance, they will have to take it in the usual course with the LIC and then come to some arrangement with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): The hon. Minister in his reply said that yesterday he made a statement on bonus and he has agreed to pay bonus. I would like to record that this could have been made much earlier with grace. He has not done voluntarily. Thanks to the L.I.C. employees and above all thanks to the Supreme Court that this has been done. This whole thing has really raised issues which are more serious and have graver implications than those of just making payment of bonus. Already this question has been referred to—unilateral violation of Agreement of 1974 and the violation of the principle of collective bargaining. I do not know why the Minister cannot reply to Shri Chitta Basu on the point as to what will be the policy of the Government in future? Secondly, another most important issue involved is the persistent refusal of the Government to implement the orders of the court and even of the Supreme Court. It was a violation of the assurance given to the Supreme Court by the Government, through the Attorney-General. There was just now some debate on this.

I would like to draw your attention to the order of April 15. By that time, the Act had long been passed; the Act was passed already, on March 17. When the 15th April order was passed, it took into account the position with regard to the Act also. All these grounds were debated. Not only that. That order made a very categorical reference, categorical declaration—I quote:

"We direct the Life Insurance Corporation to implement the order of this Court dated November 10, 1980 requiring the Life Insurance Corporation to give effect to the terms of the settlement of 1974 relating to bonus and to pay the amount of bonus with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date it became due. We have by order dated April 2, 1981 already suspended the implementation of the Notification dated February 2, 1981; we recorded the undertaking given by the petitioners through their counsel that in the event of the writ petitions failing the Corporation would be entitled to make adjustments from the future emoluments payable to them in case any other payment is made to them in terms of the settlement of 1974. We direct the Life Insurance Corporation to make the payments within one week from today. This payment is, of course, subject to the final result of the writ petitions."

Now, the Attorney-General was shown the draft of this order, at draft stage, by the Chief Justice. After seeking the draft, the Attorney-General agreed to pay within one week. This is the position. Would the hon. Minister say that the Attorney-General said, "We shall not pay"? Is it his contention? He was shown the order and he agreed to comply with the order. So it is a persistent case of refusal to obey the Supreme Court order.

After that, 22nd April was the date for payment of bonus to which the Government had agreed, as I have already said. About this reference under article 143, this is really a dishonest and a mean step. Actually, it is nothing but a subterfuge to disobey the Supreme Court. If the reference was made, how did that come in the way of implementing the order? This is also violation of article 144. The Government is supposed to help in implementing the court order.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to the latest judgment of the court where they have made it clear that all the grounds raised now have been covered before the last order. No new grounds were there. Actually, it was nothing but a subterfuge to disobey the court order.

In view of this performance of the Government, I would like to know whether the Government would apologise to the LIC employees and the LIC policy-holders also for imposing a strike on LIC employees without any reason and causing concern to the public. May I also know whether the Government will apologise to the Supreme Court by dishonouring this order and violating the court order. Lastly, I would also like to know whether the Government will apologise to Parliament. For filing the last petition, they could not rely on their Attorney-General and they took hold of hon. Ashok Sen who was leading a "revolution" in West Bengal to file the petition. He went without any papers, reached there in the greatest hurry. And after all these dismal performances the Finance Minister has now agreed to pay bonus as a compulsion thereby. By these performances this the Government has denigrated the Parliament to which Cabinet is responsible. I would like to know whether you would apologise to the Parliament.

13 hrs.

I would also like to know whether the Government would give up confrontation with Public Sector employees and give them an opportunity to contribute in setting right what is lost in the public sector.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has used some very strong language. I am a chivalrous person. I do not repeat it.

Now she has raised only two points. The first point she made was that I should give an opinion as to the vali-

dity of the collective bargaining vis-a-vis legislation and so on. So long as I am a Member of Government, I cannot do that. It must be left to the court. If Smt. Geeta Mukherjee wants to consult me privately as the Editor of the Labour Law Journal, I will give some advice to her. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkataraman reads some other journal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: She does not read my journal.

The second point is that there was a violation of an undertaking. I repeat once again that there has been no violation of any undertaking given by either the Attorney-General or the Government.

The third point she made is that Government under Article 144 must enforce.....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If Government would not comply with the order, what did you say that for?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know if Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was present in the court or not. The Attorney General did not say anything. He was instructed not to say anything and he did not say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a golden rule.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Silence is golden, especially in these circumstances. (*Interruptions*).

The third point which the Hon. Member made was that under Article 144 of the Constitution, you have to carry out the law enacted by the Supreme Court. We do it. We have done it and it does not mean that we cannot file an appeal or a revision. There is a provision that when we are not satisfied with a particular judgment, it is the right of everybody including the Government to file an appeal or a review or take recourse to some other proceedings. Lastly, she mentioned about Shri Ashok Sen being engaged. Now an occasion had arisen where we have to engage two different persons, one for the Government and one for the LIC. So long, if they have been appearing, the same person was appearing for both. Now since the stand was likely to be different, therefore, the Government was represented by the Attorney-General and the LIC was represented by a very brilliant lawyer Mr. Ashok Sen who was himself a Law Minister for nearly 10 years (*Interruptions*). He is now the President of the Supreme Court Bar and an acknowledged leader. (*Intrruptions*).

I have answered all the points which Smt. Geeta Mukherjee raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this whole thing is nauseating. It not only shows their intense anti-working class attitude but this also reveals another very interesting thing which is of great interest to the Opposition namely that the Government is a leaderless mass. They have no coordination. I know the object, the trick to kill time; they came at 2.00 p.m. on the previous day, on the 21st, when the money was due to be paid to the employees on the 22nd; and they had to call an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to discuss and decide about these things. Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what a difference between, what I asked yesterday, public ownership and private ownership. Private ownership is guided by only the profit motive and public ownership should be meaning the profit and welfare for all concerned. Here is an organisation which is a public sector organisation, and in a public sector organisation, they are not only confronting the judiciary, bypassing the judiciary, hoodwinking the judiciary, but they are taking recourse to immoral methods also. What do they do in certain other areas? They employ people in government offices; and they usually force them to go on a break after 90 days, I think. Why? They want to forfeit the right of those

persons to become permanent. The Government frames laws on the one hand and on the other hand they cheat the law by taking recourse to this cheating method. That is exactly what this Government is. It is not a civilized Government; I am using a very strong word; they are not worth being called a civilized government; if the Government is a civilized Government, they have not only to care for the rule of law but they have to see that they are not called immoral. Here is a case where they have not only been doing illegal things but they have been immoral. Credibility is something which is not to be seen on their door-plate; that has been given a go-by. No credibility. In a democratic set-up—you claim to be in a democracy—if you do not enjoy the credibility, you should not be in the Government. I am surprised that a person like you, Mr. Venkataraman although you are surrounded by...**, you have been a party to this sort of nefarious activity....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not use that word. It will not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): The use of such words must be deprecated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can answer.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Is the law and order situation in the country not such? When he travels by the G.T. Express, doe he not pass through dacoit-infested areas? Allright. I can understand it.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can take care of myself.

SHRI RANA VIRSINGH (Kaiserganj): Have you only said that it is not to be taken down? Will you instruct the senior Member like him not to use such words?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I have already said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What do they do in the process? In order to please the private sector, the master-contributors and people sitting nearer Reagan, what did they do? They compelled the LIC employees to take recourse to strike. What is the quantum of economic loss? And who will bear the responsibility Mr. Venkataraman, you, amongst yourselves in the Cabinet, be honest enough to fix the responsibility, and the man who has been responsible for compelling the LIC Employees to go to court and take recourse to strike should resign. Let us see that you set a good example in that.

And what more have you done? You have dragged the** Rashtrapati to confront the judiciary**... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Whatever the President does is the act of the Government. It is only done in the name of President. Therefore, all your attack can be on the Government. Please save the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not named him. I have not named him. Please listen.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you hear all that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, why do we debate on the President's Address?.... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER: You call Members as.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. That word has not gone on record.

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*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: While debating on President's Address, don't we criticise?...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am surprised that a senior Member like you should say that. All acts of the Government are done in the name of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Agreed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, your attack should be on the government and not on the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, the question is... (*Interruptions*) Why don't you ask your chaps to do a little more home work and come her?.... (*Interruptions*) Oh,oh, we have seen many such** like you... (*Interruptions*)

Now, they are confronting the Judiciary. Sir, I must congratulate these three Judges, Mr. Justice S. C. Gupta, Mr. Justice Pathak and Mr. Justice Chinnappa Reddy, for giving a judgment befitting the Supreme Court of this great country. But they are confronting, Why? Sir, why are there vacancies? Because they want Judges to be commanded by the executive. So they are not getting such persons so easily and there are vacancies and 6½ lakhs of pending cases in the High Courts.

Mr. Ashok Sen, when he appeared at 2 O'clock, said, 'I am the Special Attorney-General'. I knew under what provision a Special Attorney-General is appointed. This is what I have been told and I do not go to the Supreme Court. He comes and says, 'Since the President is going to make a reference to you, therefore, you stop the implementation of the order of 15th April.'

Now, Sir, this is a serious breach of trust and betrayal of the working class and scant regard for the agreements which they have signed themselves. Fortunately the Supreme Court has given a slap on their face and if they have any shame, they will restrain themselves from doing this sort of thing in future. It is not only that they lose credibility but they do not deserve credibility. They are draining the country's economy—the strike period and the legal expenses—fantastic legal expenses.

What do they say in the order of 22nd?

> "The prayer made in this application for suspension/vacation of the interim order that was made on 15th April 1981—these are really applications for review of the aforesaid order. The grounds urged before us to-day are the same that were argued before we made that order. Pendency of the President's reference constitutes no sufficient ground for reviewing the order."

What more insult can a Government have?... What more insult can a Government have? This is how things happen and how it has come to this stage.

In a nutshell, in 1974 they entered into an agreement in which they settled about all the terms and conditions of service—DA, salary, allowances, gratuity, leave and hours of work. Everything has been included. That came to be known as a bilateral agreement. It is not a unilateral agreement. You agreed. Then suddenly a cut was imposed and the LIC employees had to go to the Calcutta High Court and then to the Supreme Court and then the judgment of 10th November 1980 came. It was not implemented. And, to circumvent that judgment of 10th November 1980, this Government promulgated the ordinance of 31st of January 1981 when the House was due to sit within a short time. Now, you have said, Mr. Venkataraman, one thing—that you had a law of Parliament, by passing a law by your brute majority on the floor of the House. What was the ordinance meant for? Did not the ordinance

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

have the same power as the law has? You enacted the law yourself—from behind. When this debate on L.I.C. business took place, it was clearly pointed out—my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta will bear me out—"As this matter is pending before the Supreme Court, please do not bring this Bill for an enactment; let us wait and see what the Supreme Court judgment says". But, it was bulldozed (we opposed it and said that this Bill should not be enacted till the Supreme Court pronuounced its judgment. But, that was not done.

Now, on 15th of April, the Supreme Court ordered you to give effect to the terms of the settlement of 1974 relating to bonus—to pay the amount of bonus with interest—etc., etc. but you scuttled that. They go one day before the last date of payment at 2 p.m. when most of the senior advocates had done their filing business and retired to their chamber—what a wonderful way of working! This was done by the village crooks. But, I do not know how the Government of India suddenly started taking that step. The Government of India issued the notification on 2nd February 1981 on the basis of the Ordinance affecting the rights of the L.I.C. employees to receive bonus as per the settlement of 24th January 1974 and the said notification also imposed a ceiling on the D.A. with effect from 2-2-1981. Is this not correct, Mr. Venkataraman? Kindly say 'Yes' or 'No'. The Supreme Court, by its order, dated 15th April 1981, stayed the operation of the negotiations and asked the L.I.C. to continue the impementation of the 1974 settlement. The Government has announced in the Lok Sabha— you have done it yesterday. We are glad that your game, your dirty game, has been exposed. You have given a slap on the face of the working class people and we congratulate the judiciary that at least this time they have been taken a hold and honest stand. (*Interruptions*).

My specific question to Mr. Venkataraman *Avargal* is this. What about the bonus for 1980-81 which has become due to be paid by 30th April, 1981?

(2) The D. A. which increased from 1st February 1981, you are holding the priceline according to the election manifesto, the massive mandate, prior to the notification, has not yet been. paid to the employees. Why have you not paid it and when do you want to pay it?

I want a clear and categorical reply to these two questions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, Shri Bosu is always very pungent In fact he has used harsh language. Even things which could be put elegantly, he must put very harshly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not used to greasing the palm. That is the whole trouble.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He thinks that the decision of the Supreme Court or the High Court is a slap on the Government. There are so many decisions given—those in favour and those against the Government—but to say that this is a slap on the face of the Government or some other part of the Government is not a very dignified language. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Don't take cognisance of his words.

अमृतम् बाल भाषितम

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I would also go further and say that the Allahabad High Court gave a decision upholding the agreement and invalidating this law in 1978.

Then the Government went in appeal against that decision—not this Government but the Janata Government which now pleads so much for the socalled sanctity of collective bargaining.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We opposed it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What is the point in saying that now? You were one of the strongest supporters of the then Government. There are people who come with different stories afterwards. In fact, when I confronted Shri Fernandes and Shri Madhu Dandavate as to why as Members of the Cabinet they allowed an appeal to be filed when they were so eloquently pleading for the sanctity of the collective bargaining agreement, they said they did not agree with it. They opposed it. I trust that they are very hon'ble people but the Parliamentary practice is that if you do not agree with Government then you must resign. If you did not resign then it means that you did not protest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We were not in the Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, this argument that it is something which goes against the collective bargaining agreement is incorrect because the fixing of dearness allowance without ceiling or fixing of a bonus, contrary to the bonus laws for one particular class of persons is contrary to the national policy with regard to wages. I want to make that very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which section of employees has got ceiling on dearness alowance in this country? There is no ceiling on dearness allowance for any section.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the banks we have fixed Rs. 15.80 as a ceiling. In certain other categories we have fixed a ceiling. But this is one class where there is no ceiling and dearness allowance got by some of the Class III empoyees is above Rs. 2,000. You may support it. This Government will not support it. We are determined to control it. That is why we brought this legislation.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, Mr. Ramamurthy and Shri Fernandes at Bangalore made the formula for value of a point to be 1.30 for rise of every point in dearness allowance and Mr. Indirajit Gupta is also a party to this decision at Bangalore. They wanted it to be a national policy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Don't disturb me. If the principle of equal pay for equal work applies to minimum then it must also apply to the maximum. Therefore, Government after very careful consideration has taken this decision that as a matter of national wage policy one or a few areas should not become high wage packet islands. That is why this legislation has been brought and we have not done anything which has brought them fairly down. We have put them on par with the Bank employees and those governed by the Bonus Act. Therefore, we have not done anything which hurts or in any way does any wrong to a particular class. We have brought them on par with other fairly placed employees. This is the position. Government is right if their policy is that they must have a ceiling on these things. They are entitled to bring a law and they brought it.

The Supreme Court also said that this 1974 agreement will be valid until it is set aside by another agreement or an adjudication or relevant legislation. I am reading from the Supreme Court judgement:

"In view of the opinion expressed by the majority, the appeal is dismissed with costs to the first, second and third respondents, and the Transfer Petition No. 1 of 1979 stands allowed in so far that a writ will issue to the Life Insurance Corporation directing it to give effect

to the terms of the settlements of 1974 relating to bonus until superseded by a fresh settlement, an industrial award or relevant legislation."

We have passed this relevant legislation. Therefore, to say that we have done something contrary to what the Supreme Court said is incorrect. We have passed a legislation. They have said it can be modified by relevant legislation.

Then, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said: 'You have passed a law against our wishes. Of course, in every democracy, the majority passes the law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I stand on a point of order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I always yield. You can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU: You are tired. Sir, we do not quote the Committee proceedings on the floor of the House. Sir, that is the convention. I will not quote what is said in the B.A.C. But I would like to submit that the Members who took part in the discussion made certain points. Some of us said clearly that since the matter is pending before the Supreme Court it should not come up on the floor of the House. We repeatedly said this. But the Government bulldozed, because they have get the majority in the Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, our country's constitution has not given any veto to the opposition. The majority is entitled to bring a law which is within the framework of the Constitution. Merely because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu does not like it, we cannot hold it back. And the law is according to the very decision of the Supreme Court and the judgment of the Supreme Court, which says that it can be set aside by another award, another agreement or by a relevant legislation. I fail to see why they challenge this legislation at all.

I want to make it clear that there is no question of any impropriety involved in it.

Of course, he has used some strong language—immoral, illegal, this, that and the other. I can only say that there is no impropriety involved in that.

Another matter which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised was about Dearness Allowance. This is a matter for negotiation between the management and the employees. Government cannot be called into such disputes between the Management and Labour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I request your permission to seek some clarifications. The hon. Minister has to reply to the questions raised on Calling Attention by Members. My question is: (a) What about the bonus for 1980-81 which has become due on 30-4-81? (b) The D.A. has been increased from 1st February, 1981. My question is, why it has not been paid to them. When does he propose to pay the same? These are my questions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: These are matters between the Employees and the Life Insurance Corporation and Government does not come into the picture at this stage.

13.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ATTACK ON INCOME TAX OFFICERS ENGAGED IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE IN CERTAIN PREMISES IN SRINAGAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Finance Minister will make a statement on the attack on Income-tax Officers engaged in search and seizure in certain Premises in Srinagar.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, with your permission, I make the following statement:

In consequence of information received by the Income-tax Department that certain persons of Jammu and Kashmir have indulged in massive tax evasion and that their unaccounted assets, books of accounts and other valuable documents were secreted in certain premises in Srinagar and elsewhere in the country, action under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act was authorised by the Director of Inspection (Investigation). It is learnt from him that to preserve secrecy, personnel from Delhi and elsewhere were deployed for the searches. The facts ascertained from him indicate that during the search of some of the premises at Srinagar, the occupants of the premises with the help of a crowd collected at these places, attacked the officers engaged in the search operations. The books of accounts which were seized during the search were snatched away. It is reported that the attack took place after Dr. Farooq Abdullah visited the premises which were being searched. During the course of the search, some cash and foreign currency have also been seized.

Some of the officers conducting the search operations have been injured. The Government place on record their deep sense of appreciation of the courage and devotion to duty displayed by the officers in discharging their duties even at the risk of their personal safety.

I have no doubt that all sections of the House will deplore the attack at the behest of tax-evaders on officers who were engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties. During the search of the premises at Delhi, 6 lockers and 3 packets including a steel trunk, kept in the custody of a Bank, were found and their operation has been restrained under Section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act. The extent of unaccounted stock is being determined. Many incriminatory documents which show sales and expenses, not recorded in the books of account, have been found.

In Bombay, large quantities of curios and carpets have been found in the premises connected with these persons.

A clearer picture will emerge after the investigation is completed.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at thirtyfive minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL—

गृह मंत्री (श्री ज़ैल सिंह) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का, इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर, विरोध करने के लिये 14 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है । विरोध करते हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने एक दूसरे के नुक्ते दोहराए हैं, अपनी विद्वता से बात सुनाई है मगर बात वही जो पहले कही गई, उसी को दोहराया गया । फिर भी कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना जरूरी है।

यह कहा गया कि 1976 का ऐक्ट इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान संविधान के आर्टिकल 250 की तहत बना था और 1977 में इमर्जेन्सी खत्म होने पर यह ऐक्ट अपने आप खत्म हो गया था। जब इमर्जेन्सी नहीं है तो पार्लमेन्ट को स्टेट सब्जेक्ट पर कोई लेजिस्लेशन करने का अधिकार नहीं है । यह बापूसाहब पखलेकर जी ने

प्वाइन्ट उठाया था । फिर आगे यह कहा कि पब्लिक आर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और किसी एरिया को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया घोषित करने के लिए केन्द्र को अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है । तीसरी बात यह कि संविधान के मुताबिक भारत यूनियन आफ स्टेट है और इस तरमीमी बिल में स्टेट्स के अधिकार खत्म किए जा रहे हैं । यह बात यहां पर रखी गई थी चौथे—इस बिल से जुडीशियरी के अधिकार खत्म करने का खतरा है । पांचवें—स्टेटमेन्ट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स ऐन्ड रीजन्स में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसकी आलोचना की गई उसके प्रति भी मैं चाहूंगा कि दोबारा मैं कुछ न कहूं ।

कानूनी, सांविधानिक और नैतिक पहलुओं के अलावा बहुत से मेम्बरों ने राजनीतिक टोका-टाकी भी की जो कि इसके साथ बिल्कुल असंगत है और इर्रेलिवेन्ट है। यह भी कहा गया कि इस बिल से इमर्जेन्सी लाई जा रही है और बैक डोर से लाई जा रही है। इमर्जेन्सी तो बैक डोर से नहीं आ सकती, आए तो सीधे ही आती है। यह कहा गया कि सरकार डिक्टेटोरियल अधिकार लेना चाहती है। एक मैम्बर ने खालिस्तान की बात का भी जिक्र किया।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक एक पहलू पर बड़े अदब से इस सदन के मेम्बरों से कहना चाहूंगा कि लेजिस्लेशन की कांपिटेन्स पार्लमेन्ट की है। जहां तक इस कानून को बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, पार्लियामेन्ट को संविधान की धारा 246, उपधारा (2) के तहत पूरा अधिकार है । यह मामला सेवेंथ शेड्यूल, कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट के अधीन आता है। इस लिस्ट की एन्ट्री नं० (2) और 11(ए) के मुताबिक पार्लियमेंट और स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स दोनों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order.

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने आपको बहुत ध्यान से सुना था। No point of order. After my speech you can say something. I have listened to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There must be occasion for point of order. He had not said anything, when you were saying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister say. Please let him reply.

श्री जैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि एरिया डिस्टर्ब्ड हो न हो, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु डिस्टर्ब्ड न हों ।

सभापति महोदय : बसु जी, आप पहले उनको अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After his speech, you can speak on your point of order. I will allow you.

श्री जैल सिंह : श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से पहले ही मैं प्रार्थना कर चुका हूं कि डिस्टर्ब एरिया होगा या नहीं होगा, लेकिन आप न डिस्टर्ब हों। दोनों को अधिकार दिए गए हैं, इस संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों को जायज ठहराया है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला—केसेज 1979, सफा—411, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में साइट किया गया है—

"The challenge to the legislative competence of Parliament to provide for the creation of special courts is devoid of substance. Entry 11(a) of the Concurrent List relates to administration of judiciary, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme

Court and the High Court. By virtue of Article 246, sub-clause 2, Parliament has clearly the power to make law with respect to the constitution and organisation, that is to say, the creation and setting up of special courts. Clause 2 of the Bill is therefore within the competence of the Parliament to make."

चेयरमैन साहब, जो नुक्ता पारूलेकर जी ने उठाया और कहा कि 1976 में जो एक्ट बनाया गया था, वह धारा 250 के तहत बनाया गया था—यह गलत है। यह वह एक्ट, जिसमें आज हम अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं वह आर्टिकल–246 के तहत ही बनाया गया था और मैं आशा रखता हूं कि बापू साहब जैसा लर्नेड पर्सन, जो इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानता हो, उन्होंने कमजोर केस की वकालत तो की, अच्छा वकील वकालत भी अच्छी कर सकता है, लेकिन केस उनका बड़ा कमजोर है, यह कहना उनके लिए अच्छा नहीं लगता था। मैं मशकूर हूं, चेयरमैन साहब, अब आप चेयरमैन हैं, उस वक्त आप बोल रहे थे। जब आप बोल रहे थे, उस वक्त आपने भी इस बात को साफ कर दिया था, लेकिन अब मुझे जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपने कहा था कि कर भी सकते हो, लेकिन इस वक्त जरूरत नहीं है, पोलिटिकली ठीक नहीं है। आर्टिकल–246 के क्लाज–2 में लिखते हैं :

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the Concurrent List')."

अब आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इसकी काम्पीटेन्स पार्लियामेन्ट को है और यह बिल, जो उस एक्ट में अमेण्डमेण्ट करने के लिये लाया गया है, इसका एमर्जेन्सी के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

मेरा ख्याल है बापूसाहेब पारूलेकर जी इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हो गये होंगे . . .

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: पारूलेकर जी

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं कोशिश करता रहा हूं कि उन के नाम का जो प्रोननसियेशन है वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त हो, मगर मैंने यह सोचकर, चेयरमैन साहब, इस पर ध्यान देना छोड़ दिया कि उन का नाम इतना बड़ा है—हिन्दुस्तान में सब लोग जानते हैं कि सारी भाषाओं में पिता को बापू कहा जाता है और वह बापू-साहब हैं। इसलिये इसी से उन को सन्तोष रहना चाहिये।

कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा कि "पब्लिक आर्डर" राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में है, इसलिये किसी एरिये को डिस्टर्ब्ड घोषित करना राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों में दखल देना है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह "डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया" किसी और काम के लिये नहीं है, यह केवल इस बात के लिये है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट वहां पर स्थापित करनी हो तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी उस एरिया को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया करार दे सके। इसके अलावा और कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह अधिकार राज्य सरकारें इस्तेमाल करेंगी, उन के अधिकार में हम दखल नहीं देंगे, लेकिन इस का फायदा यह होगा कि राज्य सरकारें इस में ढिलाई का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगी। जहां राज्य सरकारें डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया करार देने के बाद स्पेशल कोर्ट स्थापित कर देंगी, वहां सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत नहीं है कि वह फिर स्पेशल कोर्ट के लिये कुछ कहे। इस का असर यह होगा कि राज्य सरकारें बहुत जल्दी, जहां महसूस करेंगी और जरूरत होगी वहां स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकर्रिर कर देंगी।

'We are unable to appreciate how the conferment of concurrent power,..

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : किस चीज का पेज 380... (**व्यवधान**)...

सभापति महोदय : अगर वह ईल्ड नहीं करते हैं तो दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता।

श्री रशीद मसूद : लेकिन हम कन्फर्म करना चाहेंगे कि किस चीज का पेज 380 है।

श्री जैल सिंह : ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट केसेज हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : नाम बतलाइये किस चीज का है, कांस्टीचूशन है, आइ०पी०सी० है, क्या चीज है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : चेयरमैन साहब, गृह मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट केसेज हैं। इस का साइटेशन है--
Supreme Court Cases Volume No. I.
केस का नाम है--
Special Courts Bill, Reference 1978
से पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : उनका ख्याल है कि इस की व्याख्या होना जरूरी है। मेरा ख्याल है जिन लोगों ने कल बहस में हिस्सा लिया था, वे बहुत ही लायक और बहुत ही इन्टेलिजेन्ट हैं। जब मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जिक्र किया है तो जाहिर है सुप्रीम कोर्ट के केसेज का ही हवाला दूंगा, कौन सा पेज है यह खुद ही समझ लेना चाहिये, फिर भी आप ने कह दिया है, अच्छा हुआ, इस की व्याख्या....

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप को साइट करना होगा कि कौन सा पेज है, क्या केस है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं इन मेम्बर साहब का बहुत थैंकफुल हूं, इन्होंने बता दिया कि यह भी रेफर करना चाहिये था। आइन्दा के लिये सारे नाम ले लिया करूंगा आप चिन्ता न करें। हाउस की जानकारी के लिये मैं इसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इसमें लिखा है :

"We are unable to appreciate how the confirment of concurrent power on the Parliament in place of the exclusive power of the State with respect to the constitution and organisation of certain courts affects the principle of federalism in the form in which our Constitution has accepted and adopted it. It shall not affect the basic structure of federalism."

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा था कि यूनियन आफ स्टेट्स के लिए, इस फैडरल सिस्टम के लिए यह चीज नुक्सानदेह हो सकती है। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट की यही राय है कि यह फैडरल सिस्टम को कोई नुक्सान नहीं करती बल्कि इससे उसमें ज्यादा मजबूती आती है, स्टेट और सैंटर के ताल्लुकात बिगड़ते नहीं हैं बल्कि सिमेंट होते हैं। दोनों आपस में किसी बात को ले कर भिन्न भिन्न रायें रखते हैं, भेद रखते हैं तो यह देश की एकता के लिए दुरुस्त नहीं है।

आप मानेंगे कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों हाउसिस को जो पार्लियामेंट है, हिन्दुस्तान की जो पार्लियामेंट है वह किसी और जगह से नहीं आती है। प्रान्तिक लोगों की चुनी हुई वह होती है। वही लोग आ कर यहां सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बनाते हैं। चुने हुए नुमाइंदों में से जिन की मैजोरिटी होती है वे तो कहें कि क्योंकि हमारी सरकार है इस वास्ते मरकज मजबूत होना चाहिये और जो अपोजीशन में बैठ जाते हैं वे कहें कि मरकज के अख्तयारात ले लेने चाहियें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। देश की मजबूती और ताकत के लिये यह जरूरी है कि स्टेट भी और सैंटर भी, दोनों मजबूत रहें ताकि मुल्क मजबूत रहे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप सब इस मामले पर इत्तिफाक करेंगे।

जिन आनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने आलोचना की है उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि ज्यूडिशरी के अधिकार खत्म किए जा रहे हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि या तो उन्होंने इस बिल को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की और अगर समझ गए हैं तो कुछ लोगों को वे मिसगाइड करना चाहते हैं। उनको मिसगाइड नहीं करना चाहिये। ज्यूडिशरी के अधिकार इस में कहीं भी नहीं छीने गए हैं। जो हमारा एक्ट है जिस का एमेंडमेंट हम करना चाहते हैं, उसके अगर सेक्शंज के कोर को आप गौर से देखें तो उन में साफ लिखा हुआ है :

"Special court shall consis of a single judge, who shall be appointed by these High Courts upon the request made by the State Government."

यहां पर गवर्नमेंट हाई कोर्टस को रिक्वेस्ट करती है कि स्पेशल जज दे दो ताकि इस केस की सुनवाई जल्दी हो सके, और डिले न हो। आपको मालूम होगा बेलची में भी वाकया हुआ था और पिपरागांव में भी हुआ था। बेलची के केसिस इतने लमके कि अब तक खत्म नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन पिपरागांव में जो एक दुर्घटना हुई उसके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकर्रर की गई। फैसला फिर भी अदालत ने करना था। लेकिन स्पेशल कोर्ट होने की वजह से उस में जल्दी हुई। उधर एवोडेंस खत्म नहीं हुआ और बेलची का खत्म हो गया। उधर जो मुल्जिम थे वे पकड़े नहीं गए और सरकार ने जल्दी खत्म नहीं किया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कफालटा में क्या हुआ ?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं पता कर लूंगा।

इसके अलावा सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के और भी फंक्शंज हैं। माइनारिटीज, वीकर सैक्शंज आफ सोसाइटी, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के प्रति कोई भी घटना कहीं भी वापर जाए तो मरकजी सरकार को उस तरफ स्पेशल ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह इस सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है। हम यह जो बिल ला रहे हैं वह अपने कर्त्तव्य को पालना करने के लिए ला रहे हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो आर्टीकिल 355 है, उस में यह लिखा है :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

यह ड्यूटी हम अगर नहीं निभाते हैं, तो हम गफलत करेंगे और हम मुजरिम समझे जाएंगे। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान रखें।

चेयरमैन साहब, इन बातों के अलावा, कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्वाइन्ट्स के अलावा और बातें भी कही गई। मैं हाऊस का वक्त इस पर ज्यादा नहीं खर्च करना चाहता लेकिन मेरे दोस्त आनरेबिल श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु अपनी तकरीर कर गये और उनका साथ और भी दोस्तों ने दिया लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आई कि डिसकशन तो हो रहा है इस बिल के इन्ट्रोड्यूस होने पर और मेरे लीव मांगने का विरोध करते हुए कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर ने खालिस्तान के मूवमेंट के लीडर से खुफिया मुलाकात की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं आनरेबिल मेम्बर से कि खालिस्तान मूवमेंट का नेता कौन है, जानते हो, मैं तो जानता नहीं ? दूसरी बात यह है, चेयरमैन साहब, आप गौर कीजिए कि भारत के गृहमंत्री को किसी से छुप कर मिलने की क्या जरूरत है। मैं मिलना चाहूं, तो मिलूं और न मिलना चाहूं, तो इन्कार कर दूं, मगर यह बात सोच-समझ कर करनी चाहिए आज मैं कह नहीं सकता कि श्री वाजपेयी तशरीफ रखते हैं या नहीं। वाजपेयी जी ने जालन्धर में जा कर कहा कि मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से

रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे जानकारी करें। अब आप देखिये कि अपोजीशन का लीडर और भारतीय जनता पार्टी का प्रेसीडेंट और फिर वे विदेश मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, कोई साधारण मंत्री नहीं, उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह कितने दिनों से इल्जाम लगा है और अब तक क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस की जानकारी नहीं की होगी ? क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपने होम मिनिस्टर की तहकीकात करेंगीं। ये दोनों बातें गलत हैं तो मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहूंगा कि ये इल्फाज उन को वापस ले लेने चाहिएं। यह अच्छा नहीं है। एक इल्जाम लगाया है। इस से मेरा कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा लेकिन यह परम्परा अच्छी नहीं है। आज शाम को इस हाऊस में 6 बजे सेपरिटिस्ट ताकतों के बारे में डिसकशन होगा और जो बातें उस में होंगीं, उन के बारे में मैं उस वक्त विस्तार पूर्वक कहूंगा और इस समय मैं इस मामले पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है, बेबुनियाद और झूठी है।

फिर कहा गया कि इन्दिरा गांधी तो डिक्टोरियल गवर्नमेंट चाहती हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : डिक्टेटोरियल।

श्री जैल सिंह : डिक्टेटोरिल, तानाशाही।

Thank you, you have corrected me.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आप बुरा मत मानिये।

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: You are a learned person.

मैंने आप का शुक्रिया अदा किया है कि आप ने जो मेरा गलत प्रोनेन्शियेसन था, उस को दुरुस्त कर दिया।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह हिन्दुस्तान है। इस में प्रोन्शियेसन का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस से पहले भी

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मुरादाबाद के बारे में चुपचाप हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : उस के बारे में भी कहूंगा। वह मेरे हक में जाता है।

15 hrs.

यह भी कहा गया कि कहां की स्टेट की सरकारें हैं, जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कहना नहीं मानती। मैं ने इस बात की कोई शिकायत नहीं की कि स्टेट की सरकारें कहना नहीं मानती लेकिन कहीं कहीं देर लगा देती हैं और कहीं उन की मजबूरियां होती हैं। जो मजबूरियां स्टेट सरकार की होती हैं, वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नहीं होतीं। मुरादाबाद के वाकयात की जुडीशल इंक्वायरी के लिए हाई कोर्ट से एक सेसन जज लिया। यहां के हाउस की यह फीलिंग्स थीं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंड सेसन जज नहीं, हाई कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिए। मैंने दो-तीन महीने हो गये, स्टेट के मिनिस्टर को इस बात का मशविरा दिया था। (**व्यवधान**)

चेअरमेन साहब आप भी बहुत कोशिश करते हैं कि ज्योतिर्मय बसु डिस्टर्ब नहीं, मैं भी कोशिश करता हूं कि वे डिस्टर्ब नहीं। फिर भी वे डिस्टर्ब होते है और दूसरों को भी डिस्टर्ब करते है। (**व्यवधान**) अगर कोई उन्हें डिस्टर्ब करता है तो इतने बड़े पार्लियामेंटेरियन को डिस्टर्ब नहीं होना चाहिए।

चेअरमेन साहब, जार्ज बर्नाड शा ने कहा था कि कुछ विद्वान लोग यह गलती करते हैं कि किसी की आधी बात सुनने के बाद ही अपनी राय देना शुरु कर देते हैं।

चेअरमेनसाहब, मैं कह रहा था कि मैंने स्टेट को मशविरा दिया था और उसके स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मान लिया था। उसको मानने के बाद हाई कोर्ट को लिखा कि हमें एक जज दें। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट का एक जस्टिस न मिलने की वजह से वहां इतनी देर हुई। यह

न हमारा कसूर है और न यह हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कसूर है। लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि यह हाई कोर्ट का कसूर है।

अभी ये कह रहे हैं कि हाई कोर्ट को, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को, उनके जस्टिस को हम लोग इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। मैं विनती के साथ कहता हूं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 11 साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री के तौर पर हुकूमत की। आज से एक साल पहले वे दुबारा आयीं और एमर्जेंसी लगाने के बाद दुबारा आयीं। एमर्जेंसी के बाद यह सरकार हमारे विरोधियों के पास गयी। उस सरकार ने अपनी सारी ताकत इस बात पर लगायी कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, उसके परिवार और उसके साथियों को हर तरह से बदनाम किया जाए। उनके खिलाफ जगह जगह पर कोर्ट मुकर्रर की गयीं, स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकर्रर की गयीं। यही नहीं 20 किताबें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ छपवायीं और उनका विदेशों में प्रचार किया गया। जब इन्दिरा गांधी इलेक्ट हो कर हाउस में आयीं और सरकार की सारी ताकत के खिलाफ आयीं तो वह सरकार यह बात बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकी। इसी हाउस में खड़े हो कर मोरारजी भाई ने फैसला दिया कि इन्दिरा गांधी को न सिर्फ इस हाउस से निकाला जाए बल्कि जेलखाने में भी भेजा जाए और यह किया गया। उस वक्त इनको जुबान कहां थी। जनता पार्टी डिक्टेटर थी या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी डिक्टेटर थीं। अगर वे डिक्टेटर थीं तो उनके खिलाफ तमाम रेडियो, टी. वी., अखबारों और दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में वहां के अखबारों में सारे प्रोपेगण्डे के बावजूद इस हिन्दुस्तान के लोग फिर उन्हें कैसे ले आये ? आप मुझे यह बताओ कि अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी डिक्टेटर बनती हैं तो कौन उन्हें यह बनाता है ? लोग बनाते हैं ?

अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के दिमाग में डिक्टेटर बनने की बात होती तो वे उस समय जनरल इलेक्शन नहीं करातीं। उन्होंने जनरल इलेक्शन कराया और जब वे और उनकी पार्टी हार गयी तो बड़े आदर के साथ उन्होंने अवाम के, जनता के फैसले को कुबूल किया और एक डिफिनफाइड अपोजिशन में बैठ कर हमारी पार्टी ने काम किया।

चेअरमैन साहब, इसलिए यह बात कहना कि हमारी पार्टी की नेता या उनकी सरकार डिक्टेटोरियल हकुमत की तरफ बढ़ रही हैं, यह बिलकुल बेबुनियाद बात है।

15.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि जो भी हम ने कदम उठाये हैं, उनके पीछे अवाम की सेंक्शन है, अवाम की मंजूरी है और जनता यह चाहती है कि ये कदम उठाये जाएं।

हम देश की मजबूती के लिए बढ़ रहे हैं। माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपको यह बात बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी का मफाद या हमारा मफाद जब देश के मफाद के साथ टकराता है तो चाहे पार्टी खत्म हो जाए या हम खत्म हो जाएं, लेकिन हमारे देश पर कोई आंच नहीं आनी चाहिए। हम तो इस नियम को मानते हैं। हमारी पार्टी वतन के लिए है, हम वतन के लिए हैं, इसलिए देश की एकता को मजबूत करने के लिए, मुल्क को मजबूत करने के लिए यदि कोई अनपापुलर कदम भी उठाना पड़ता है तो हम उसको गुरेज नहीं करेंगे।

एक इल्जाम और लगाया गया । वह इल्जाम यह लगाया गया कि केन्द्र में जो कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार है—जिन प्रांतों में विरोधी-दलों की सरकारें हैं, उन सरकारों को यह कमजोर करना चाहती है, गिराना चाहती है, इसके लिए इंतजाम कर रही है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 5 प्रांतों को छोड़कर बाकी सब जगह तो कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार है । क्या यह तरमीम वेस्ट-बंगाल और केरल में ही लागू होगी, दूसरी जगहों पर लागू नहीं होगी ?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, मैं उनका बहुत अदब करता हूं, मुझे उनके साथ हमदर्दी है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे तरक्की करें, उन्नति करें । उन्नीकृष्णन जी और चन्द्र जीत यादव जी को जब मैं तकरीर सुन रहा था तो मुझे खयाल आया कि दुनिया कैसे बदल जाती है । जब यह बिल, यह एक्ट बना तो एक्ट बनने के वक्त चन्द्र जीत यादव जी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मंत्रीमण्डल में थे और मैं उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री था और उन्नीकृष्णन जी वर्किंग कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर थे और उन्होंने राय दी थी कि यह एक्ट बनाया जाए । इनकी राय थी और आज ये कहते हैं कि इसमें तरमीम भी नहीं कर सकते । मैं दोनों दोस्तों को कहूंगा और खासकर के उन्नीकृष्णन जी को कहूंगा, उन्होंने एक प्वाइंट और कहा—वे कहने लगे कि अटार्नी-जनरल को बुलाया जाए, उनकी राय ली जाए । यहां कितने अटार्नी जनरल से ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे लोग, समझदार वकील बैठे हैं, तो उनकी राय की क्या जरूरत है—हम अपनों की राय क्यों न लें ? हां अगर किसी प्वाइंट पर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो बुला लेंगे, लेकिन इस बिल के साथ बिल्कुल रिलेवसी नहीं है । इस लिए उनको नहीं बुला सकते ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस बिल को इंट्रोडयूज करने की इजाजत दी जाए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would refer to Article 246(2).

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1)."

श्री जैल सिंह : क्लाज कौनसी पढ़ रहे हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Article 246 of the Constitution.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Article 246 of the Constitution, I have heard. But which clause you are referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Clause (1) and (2). (*Interruptions*). Gianiji....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be conveyed through the Chair. Gianiji is the most befitting Minister of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government and we want him to continue with this efficiency.

I am reading Article 246 (2):—

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule."

Let us come to the Seventh Schedule; p. 347 of the Indian Constitution. We have been taken for a ride. We have got a gentleman here, former Law Minister; lat him accept or reject what I say. He has quoted from the Concurrent List, serial No. 2. It says:

"Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution."

How does it empower you to bring an enactment to set up special courts? I would like to be educated on that.

Now, you come to p. 348, serial No. 11A which was brought in, inserted, by the Constitution Forty-second Amendment during the era of Emergency, in 1976-77 when we were in jail. It says:

"Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts."

By this, the correct interpretation will become truthful, for a change, that hereby "courts" clearly means that courts as established under the ordinary law of the land. There is no mention about special courts. Therefore, your Bill suffers from inherent legislative incompetence. You have not been able to demolish the argument put forward by the Opposition spokesmen that you are not competent to bring a legislation for setting up special courts. You are trying to encroach upon the States' authority and power and your attempt is political, that is, to bring "law and order" in the Concurrent List.

What about Moradabad riots? The riots had taken place in August and you gave an assurance in the winter session, in December, and on 1st April, you have replied, "No Commission has been constituted." You shed crocodile tears for Muslims. Eight months have passed. Nothing has been done. That is what your intention is. You are only wanting votes, nothing beyond that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, the Home Minister has already read out the decision of the Supreme Court which bears on this point. I am just reading it out again for the benefit of the hon. Member. This is the same book which was quoted when the hon. Member had raised the objection. This is, 1979, Vol. I, Supreme Court Cases. I am reading out from p. 411.

It says:

"The challenge to the legislative competence of Parliament to provide for the creation of special courts is devoid of substance. Entry 11A of the Concurrent List relates to administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High Courts. By virtue of article 246(2), the Parliament has clearly the power to make laws with respect to the constitution and organisation, that is to say, the creation and setting up of special courts."

This is the answer the Supreme Court has given. This answer was given when the Janata Party was setting up special courts, to try the Prime Minister, and it was at that time that the Supreme Court gave this decision.

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं सब मेम्बरों का बहुत अदब करता हूं । इस बिल पर, इसकी इंट्रोडक्टरी स्टेज पर कल दो घंटे से ज्यादा समय तक बहस हुई है और उस में किसी भी मैम्बर को आपने नहीं कहा बैठ जाओ । आपने बैल नहीं बजाई । खुद उनकी बैल बजती रही और वे बैठते रहे । अब इतने विद्वान मैम्बर बैठे हुए हैं । अगर वे बात को खत्म न करना चाहें तो न करें । एक अक्लमन्द आदमी इरेलेवेंट बात को भी लेरेवेंट बनाने की कोशिश करता है और इस काम में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु माहिर हैं । आप सोचें, किसी विद्वान ने ठीक कहा है जैसे केले के वृक्ष के पात पात में पात, तैसे ही विद्वान की बात बात में बात । जिस तरह केले के वृक्ष में पत्ते ही पत्ते होते हैं और उनको उखाड़ते जाओ, उखा-

बढ़ते जाओ, इनके सिवा कुछ नहीं निकलेगा उसी तरह से मैं यहां बैठे हुए विद्वानों और महापुरुषों से विनती करूंगा कि आप बात तो करते जा सकते हैं लेकिन वह इरेलेवेंट ही होगी । अब छोड़ दीजिये । फैसला तो फिर भी हाउस ने ही करना है । चित्ता बसु जैसे दानिशमन्द पर्सन, एक महान नेता जो सब के खिलाफ लड़कर फिर भी पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, उनके लिये तो शोभा नहीं देता । क्या कहेंगे ? जो कुछ कहना था कल कह लिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, you have already spoken at the time of introduction. You opposed it. Have you any new points?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, the Hon. Home Minister has introduced two new points and I seek clarification. I am not ready to accept the Hon. Home Minister's contention that this is a very light matter and that it can be disposed of very lightly. (*Interruptions.*)

I never said that he said it. That is what he meant. He did not express it. He did not express what he meant.

The Hon. Home Minister referred to Article 355 and said that under those provisions they have got all the powers. I would invite your attention to Article 355 which says:

> "It shall be the duty of Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

You will find that this Article is included in Part XVIII "Emergency Provisions". I do not know whether the Hon. Home Minister thinks that today we are living in emergency. The Government cannot invoke at this stage the powers under Article 355. When he says that he relies upon Article 355, it is not correct.

I would ask the Home Minister whether, when there is no Emergency, still he relies on Article 355. That is one clarification I seek.

Another question is whether the Government of India and Parliament gets the power under the Seventh Schedule, clauses (2B) & (II) to declare certain areas as 'disturbed areas'. We are not only concerned with the establishment of courts. Establishment of courts can, at the most, come under the Seventh Schedule 2 or 11A. But there is no Article or Clause either in the Concurrent List or in the Central List of VII Schedule which empowers Parliament to legislate with reference to the declaration of disturbed areas of the State concerned. To that he did not give a reply. He only said that inasmuch as they want to constitute the Courts, the reason for constitution of the court is the declaration of these areas as 'disturbed areas' and, therefore, we come under (11A). I seek clarification on these two points.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहबा, मैं इनका क्लैरीफिकेशन तो कर सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं पार्लियामेंट में गलत परम्परा नहीं पैदा करना चाहता । जब एक इन्ट्रोडक्ट्री स्टेज पर सब ने अपनी-अपनी मंशा के मुताबिक अपने आर्ग्युमेंटस दिये और मैंने अपने आर्ग्युमेंटस दे दिये तो यह मेरा और बापू साहब परुलेकर के कंवीन्स होने का मामला नहीं, यह तो अमानत है हाउस की । मगर एक बात उनको और कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके साथ जो एमर्जेंसी की बात कही (व्यवधान) इखलाकी तौर पर चित्त बसु

जैसे नेता को तो मैं जवाब न दूं और इनको जवाब दे दूं तो दूसरे मेम्बर मुझ से लड़ पड़ेंगे । इसलिये मैं सब का आदर करता हूं, सब की इज्जत करता हूं । इसलिये आपसे यह रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा कि आप यह परम्परा कायम न करें, इन्ट्रो-डक्ट्री स्टेज पर एक दफे बोलने के बाद जब मिनिस्टर का जवाब आ जाये तो आपको फैसला करना चाहिये कि लीव दे सकते हैं या नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister had clarified the position.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister has clarified the position. I have looked into the matter. As regards the question of legislative competence of the House, it is the accepted practice in the Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point whether the Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not.

It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the laws.

Members take this aspect into consideration while voting on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill or on a subsequent motion on the Bill. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Disturbed Area (Special Courts) Act, 1976."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

[15.25 hrs.

Division No. 15]

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Anuragi Shri Godil Prasad
Anwar Ahmad Shri
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Barway, Shri J. C.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A.C.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L. a
Doongar Singh, Shri
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Kailash Pati, Shrimati

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Kosalaram, Shri K.T.
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan. Shri Y.S.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallikarjun, Shri
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
Murugian, Shri S.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G. S.
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patil, Shri Vijya N.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Narayan
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Scinda, Shri Madhav Rao
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishna Dutt
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Balan, Shri A. K.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Barman, Shri Palas.
Basu, Shri Chitta.
Bhim Singh, Shri
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy.
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Das, Shri R. P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Ghulam Mohammad, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Hannan Mohllah, Shri
Jagpal Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kurein, Prof. P. J.
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Rajda, Shri Ratansingh
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shakya, Shri Ram Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Singh, Shri B. D.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the Division is....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we do not want to be a party to this. In protest we walk out.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes—116

Noes—44

The motion is adopted.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the matters under Rule 377.

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Silchar): Are you not walking out?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Yes, I have walked out and I have come in again.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): This is a fit case for undertiming those Members who abstain from the House while in session because they have left their place of work during the working hours without proper announcement that they are leaving.

(i) POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER IN INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF KORA, RAJASTHAN

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Shri Chuilamani Jena and Shri P. M. Subba, ;

Noes : Shri Devi Lal

अधीन निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"राजस्थान का औद्योगिक नगर कोटा, पानी और वायु प्रदूषण के प्रभाव से बुरी तरह ग्रसित है । नगर में स्थापित डी० सी० एम०, जे० के० व अन्य संस्थान अपने कारखानों में अनेक रासायनिक पदार्थ जैसे रेयन्स, यूरिया, कास्टिक सोडा, नायलान, एक्रेलिक आदि-आदि का उत्पादन करते हैं जिनके उत्पादन में अनेक प्रकार के रसायनों का उपयोग होता है । उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया के उपरान्त बेकार जहरीले पानी को बिना शुद्ध किए ही बरसाती नालों, नदी या नहरों में डाल दिया गया है । उक्त समस्त नाले, नदी व नहरों का पानी सिंचाई के अतिरिक्त पास बसे हुए व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वयं अथवा पशुओं के पीने के प्रयोग में आता है जिसके कारण अनेक पशुओं की मृत्यु भी हो चुकी है तथा आस-पास पेचिश संग्रहणी आदि की बीमारियां बहुत मात्रा में फैली हुई हैं । इसी प्रकार जहरीली गैसें अमोनिया आदि को भी बिना शुद्ध किए हुए ही वायु मण्डल में छोड़ दिया जाता है । इन संस्थाओं ने शुद्धिकरण के लिए नाम मात्र का ढोंग कर के संयंत्र लगाया हुआ है परन्तु उनके द्वारा रासायनिक जहरीले गन्दे पानी को कतई शुद्ध नहीं किया जाता । पोल्यूशन बोर्ड के उसके अधिकारी कतई प्रभाव-हीन हैं उनकी मैनेजमेंट से सांठगांठ होने के कारण केवल कागजी तकमीलें कर दी जाती हैं । इस प्रकार नगर व आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में घातक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है । जनमानस भी इस स्थिति से आन्दोलित है ।

अतः इस अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व की समस्या की ओर पर्यावरण एवं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि वे शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें ।

(ii) MEASURES FOR INDUSTRIALISATION OF BACKWARD TARAI AREA NEAR NEPAL

श्री रणबीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं :—

"क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन की बात सारे देश में की जा रही है । इस असंतुलन को मिटाने के संकल्प भी लिये जा रहे है, किन्तु जब तक सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के जीवन स्तर को समान नहीं किया जावेगा स्थिति विस्फोटक बनी रहेगी ।

औद्योगिक सन्तुलन बनाना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । जिस प्रकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को इस दिशा मे विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है और उधर हम विशेष प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार इन पर्वतों के चरणों में बसे तराई के क्षेत्र भी विशेष ध्यान चाहते हैं । यह पूरा क्षेत्र अभी बहुत ही पिछड़ा है । बाढ़, सूखा, अनावृष्टि, अतिवृष्टि यहां की दृष्टि के लिए स्वाभाविक हो गये हैं । इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों के पास न पर्याप्त भोजन है और न वस्त्र ।

अविलम्ब एक विशेष औद्योगिक नीति केन्द्र द्वारा इस क्षेत्र के लिए बनायी जानी चाहिए । कच्चा माल इस क्षेत्र के जनपदों में उपलब्ध है । उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले में विपुल वन हैं । विपुल कच्चा माल कागज बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं । बाराबंकी में यदि सूत की सस्ती उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करा दी जावे, वहां के बुनकरों को नयी तकनीक का ज्ञान करा दिया जावे तो सफलता पूर्वक उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को जीवन-

यापन का साधन प्राप्त हो सकेगा । इस के अतिरिक्त कृत्रिम खाद के कारखाने का स्थान चयन किया जाना है, बहराइच जिले से उपयुक्त स्थान इसके लिए अन्य कोई जनपद उधर का नहीं होगा । ट्राइबल जातियों, पिछड़ी जातियों तथा पिछड़ेपन के लिए इस जनपद का चयन केन्द्र का सराहनाय कार्य होगा । उस जनपद का सर्वेक्षण भी विशेषज्ञ कर चुके हैं । इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र को यह कारखाना दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन मिट सके और नेपाल की तराई के समीप स्थित इस पिछड़े जनपद का विकास करने का अवसर मिल सके ।

(iii) DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF HAVILDAR MANIKANDAN NAIR IN DELHI CENTRAL ORDINANCE DEPOT.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, may I bring you the following matter of urgent importance? One Manikandan Nair from Trivandrum, Havildar, after leave, joined duty in Delhi on 9th of April. But, a few days later, a telegram reached his house saying that he has committed suicide. After reaching Delhi, he had written to his wife about his safe arrival, etc. His death, after a few days, alleged to be suicide, is under mysterious circumstances and hence an enquiry is required. His family and all his relatives believe that Manikandan has been murdered.

Previously also, there were two such deaths under mysterious circumstances in Delhi Central Ordance Depot. In February this year, a human skeleton was found in Central Ordance Depot cupboard, it was reported by the press. This skeleton is said to be that of one Ramal Dass, a Carpenter working in the Central Ordnance Depot. Death of another Jawan, Kunjan Lasar was reported to be due to torture. It is painful to see that such incidents repeatedly occour.

I, therefore, request the Prime Minister to order an enquiry into these deaths to reveal the truth and punish the culprits. Such a step, I am sure, is very much required for keeping up the morale of our Jawans and for the satisfaction of their families.

(iv) INADEQUATE ALLOTMENT OF WAGONS TO WEST BENGAL

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, the Railway Ministry showed their inefficiency regarding the allotment of wagons to West Bengal. The wagon shortage is now a regular feature. Number of times Left-Front Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government and the Railway Ministry to allot wagons as per their requirement. Number of times this issue was raised in the Parliament but nothing has been done so far. West Bengal Government had drawn the attention of the Central Government and Railway Minister regarding the shortage of wagons to West Bengal. But, even after the discussion with the Central Government, Railway authorities are not alloting sufficient number of wagons to West Bengal. Due to shortage of wangons,the supply system is affected and the people of West Bengal are facing acute hardship. Also shortage of wagons is resulting into accumulation of coal worth Rs. 200 crore on the pit-heads and other developmental works of the State are hampered. Cement, chipstone bitume steel, foodgrains and other essential commodities are not reaching West Bengal in time which is halting progress of the State. Sometimes, if wagons are allotted for West Bengal, after loading, they are not reaching the State in time.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to allot wagons to West Bengal as per State's requirement and in time.

I also demand that the movement of wagons be ensured and the Railway Minister make a statement in the House in this regard.

(v) STARVATION AMONG ADIVASI MINERS DUE TO LOCK-OUT IN KIRIBURU QUARTZITE MINES OF SINGHBHUM DISTRICT OF BIHAR

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार के सिंहभूम जिले के अन्तर्गत लोटा पहाड़ में किरोदुरू क्वार्टजाइट खनिज खदानों में पिछले दो साल से भी अधिक दिनों से गैर कानूनी तालाबन्दी चल रहा है। इसके फलस्वरूप दो हजार आदिवासी खनिकों तथा उनके दस हजार आश्रितों को भुखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । इन खनिकों में डेढ़ हजार आदिवासी लड़कियां भी हैं, जिन्हें जिन्दा रहने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर बिहार के भट्टा उद्योग में तरह-तरह की अमानवीय यातनायें बर्दास्त करनी पड़ रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, भट्टों के ठेकेदारों के जाल में फंस कर उन्हें अपनी इज्जत आबरू बेचने पर भी मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है ।

सरकार का दावा है कि उसने बंधवा मजदूरी प्रथा का अन्त कर दिया । परन्तु यह बात सच्चाई से कोसों दूर है । अगर किन्हीं को बन्धवा मजदूर की तरह खटते हुए आदिवासियों को देखना हो तो वे पश्चिम बंगाल के बारासात-मगरा और बंडेल उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद, वाराणसी और गोरखपुर तथा उत्तर बिहार में ईट के भट्टों में जाकर देख लें। उनकी आंखें खुल जायेंगी । उक्त स्थानों पर आदिवासी लडकियों को होटलों में अनैतिक कार्य के लिए बेचा जाता है। इस प्रकार की तमाम आदिवासी लड़कियां किरोबरू खदानों को बेकार कामिन है।

किरोबुरू क्वार्टजाइट खनिजों में उच्च कोटी की सिलिका होती है जिस का उपयोग इस्पात उद्योग के कोक-ओवन में होता है । देश में इस्पात उद्योग में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ सिलिका ब्रिक्स की मांग प्रत्येक साल बढ़ती जा रही है । इसलिए यह देश के हित में है कि भारत रिफैक्टरी लि०, किरोबुरू की क्वार्टजाइट खदानों को अपने अधिकार में लेकर उन्हें अविलम्ब चालू करे ताकि बेकार आदिवासी मजदूरों को काम मिल जाये जिसका सहारा लेकर वे अपने परिवार के लोगों का भरण-पोषण कर सकें ।

भारत सरकार के खान एवं श्रम मंत्रियों से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे इसमें शीघ्र हस्तक्षेप कर बन्द खदानों को खुलवाने में पेशकदमी लें ।

(vi) NEED FOR INCLUSION OF GAWADA, KUMBI, VELPI AND DHANGAR COMMUNITIES OF GOA AMONG THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, the Gawada, Kumbi, Velpi and Dhangar communities in Goa represent about 2 lakh people and account for about one fifth of the total population of that Union Territory. They have a common tribal culture and are historically the original settlers of this part of the coast. Yet, they constitute the most backward section of the population there. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Backward Tribes in his report for the year 1964—66 had recommended that these communities be included among the Scheduled Tribes.

Since then several representations were made by the leaders of these communities and others interested in their welfare for their inclusion among the Scheduled Tribes but without any practical result. Recently during the vist of the Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. P. Mandal to that territory, the case for the inclusion of these communities among the Scheduled Tribes was once again made and the Commission reacted very favour-

able to this demand. Yet, once again no concrete action followed on the part of Government.

The inclusion of these communities among the Scheduled Tribes will be the touchstone of the commitment of any Government to social progress and uplift of weaker sections of that territory. The Government of the Union Territory has recommended that pending inclusion of these communities among the Scheduled Tribes at least the benefits availabe to other backward classes be made available to them. I urge the Home Ministry to accord sanction for giving the benefits available to other backward classes to the above communities without further delay and also to consider the case for their inclusion among the Scheduled Tribes speedily and sympathetically.

15.40 hrs

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

(vii) NEED FOR DECLARING THE KHAD AREA OF SAHARANPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH AS A BACKWARD AREA

श्री रसीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं रूल न० 377 के तहत सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे पिछड़े इलाके खाड़ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जहां पांच गांव आग में मुक्कमल तौर पर जल गये हैं । यह इलाका जिला सहारनपुर में है । लोगों को पीने के पानी के लिए दस-दस मील जाना पड़ता है । इस इलाके में कोई जरिया आमद व रफ्त का नहीं है । कोई सडकें नहीं हैं कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है । इस इलाके में अभी हाल में यूरेनियम पाया गया है । यूरेनियम के मिलने के बाद इस इलाके को उम्मीद बंधी है कि इस को पिछडा इलाका डिक्लेयर करके इस इलाके में रहने वालों को भी जिन्दगी की सहूलियत दी जाये ताकि वे भी जिन्दगी के दिन इत्मीनान से गुजार सकें ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : جناب چیئرمین صاحب - میں رول نمبر ۳۷۷ کے تحت سرکار کا دھیان اتر پردیش کے سب سے پچھڑے علاقے کھاڑکی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جہاں پانچ گاؤں آگ سے مکمل طور پر جل گئے ہیں - یہ علاقہ ضلع سہارنپور میں ہے لوگوں کو پینے کے پانی کے لئے دس دس میل جانا پڑتا ہے - اس علاقے میں کوئی ذریعہ آمد و رفت کا نہیں ہے کوئی سڑکیں نہیں ہیں کوئی انڈسٹری نہیں اس علاقے میں ایسی جگہ میں یورنیئم بھی پایا گیا ہے - یورینیئم سے ملنے کے بعد اس علاقے کو امید بندھ گئی ہے کہ اسکو پچھڑا علاقہ کلیئر کر کے اس علاقے میں رہنے والوں کو بھی زندگی کی سہولیات دی جائیں تاکہ وہ بھی زندگی کے دن اطمینان سے گزار سکیں -]

(viii) DEMAND FOR PROVIDING ADEQUATE TRAIN SERVICES FOR THE LANDLESS LABOURERS OF BIHAR AND WEST U.P. GOING TO HARYANA AND PUNJAB DURING HARVESTING SEASON

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय बिहार व पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमिहीन मजदूरों का फसल कटाई के लिए पंजाब व हरियाणा में भारी तादाद में आना शुरू हो गया है । ये मजदूर हर वर्ष फसल कटाई के वक्त ही भारी तादाद में अपने घरों को छोड़कर कपडे में सत्तू बान्धकर व कम वस्त्र पहने हुए निकल पड़ते हैं । ये मजदूर रेलगाड़ी के खचाखच भरे डिब्बों में आते हैं । यदि इन्हें डिब्बे में जगह नहीं मिलती

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

तो वे पायदानों पर खड़े होकर या छतों पर बैठकर आते हैं। कुछ तो डिब्बों के बीच के स्थान पर बैठे देखे जा सकते हैं। विगत वर्षों का अनुभव बताता है कि हर वर्ष काफी संख्या में ये मजदूर छतों से गिर कर व पायदानों से गिरकर मर जाते हैं। लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने इन के लिए विशेष रेल सेवा प्रदान करने पर विचार नहीं किया है। साथ ही जब ये मजदूर भारी संख्या में पंजाब के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर जाकर के उतरते हैं तो रेलवे कर्मचारी भी इन को तरह-तरह के हथकंडे अपनाकर परेशान करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं बड़े जमींदारों व किसानों के एजेंट इनको झूठी शर्तों से बहका कर ले जाते हैं और इनके साथ सरकार के सभी कानूनों को ताक पर रख कर अन्याय किया जाता है। यहां तक कि इन को निम्नतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अनुसार वेतन/मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जाती है।

अतः मैं सरकार का इस अविलम्बनीय महत्व के विषय पर ध्यान दिलाता हूं और आग्रह करता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्रालय से आवश्यक सुविधा प्रदान करायें और श्रम मंत्रालय भी इनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करके कानून के अनुसार सेवा-शर्तें तय कराने का कष्ट करें।

(ix) CANCELLATION OF DELHI AS EXAMINATION CENTRE FOR INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION BY BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, BHOPAL, M.P.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal announced its decision to set up Delhi as an Examination Centre for the Intermediate Correspondence Course students in its advertisement in Madhya Pradesh Chronicle dated 29-8-80 and also in several other newspapers. This was done by the Board so that the students would not have to incur all the expenditure involved in going from Delhi to Madhya Pradesh and for their stay there during the duration of the examinations. Relying on this assurance of the Board, approximately 5,500 students got themselves enrolled, opting Delhi as Examination centre.

Now the students have received their roll numbers from the Board according to which Delhi has been deleted as an Examination centre and the students instead have been allotted different centres in Madhya Pradesh itself. This is a clear violation of a commitment made by the Board and all these 5,500 examinees (which also includes a sizeable number of girl students) will be put to great inconvenience and will have to bear large expenditure in travelling from Delhi to the places of the Examination centres and in making arrangements for their stay and food during the period of the examination. As the examination commences from 1st May, 1981, it needs special attention of the Ministry of Education, so that the interests of the students from Delhi are safeguarded.

(x) DEMAND FOR SHIFTING THE HEADQUARTERS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER (P&T) FROM GORAKHPUR

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : समापति महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूं—गोरखपुर जनपद से डाक एवं तार से सम्बन्धित सहायक अभियंता, सिविल विंग के मुख्यालय को दूसरी जगह ले जाने के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार के संचार मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। गोरखपुर जनपद पूर्वांचल का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है जो संचार के मामले में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। कई वर्षों से यहां पर उक्त समस्या हेतु मुख्यालय तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए निवास स्थान बनाने के लिए काफी भूमि खरीद ली गई है। चूंकि उक्त क्षेत्र में दो वर्षों से काम चल रहा है और अभी काफी काम

बाकी हैं जिन्हें पूरा करना है । यदि इस मुख्यालय को गोरखपुर से हटाकर सुलतानपुर में ले जाने की बात है तो गोरखपुर तथा उस के आस-पास के जिले जो पहले से ही पिछडे हुए क्षेत्र हैं और अधिक पिछड़ जायेंगे । यदि सूल्तान-पुर में उक्त कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने की बात है तो उस स्थान पर दूसरा मुख्यालय बनाया जाये ।

अत: आप के माध्यम से पुन: केन्द्रीय सरकार से सादर अनुरोध हैं कि सहायक अभियन्ता, सिविल विंग, डाक एवं तार मुख्यालय को गोरखपुर से न हटाने के लिए अविलम्ब आदेश प्रदान करें ।

15.43 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We go to item No. 7. Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 22nd April, 1981, namely:—

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The Motion on the Finance Bill has already been moved by the hon. Minister. Now, 15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1981. If the House agrees, we may have 11 hours for General Discussion, 3 hours for the Clause-by-clause consideration and I hour for the Third Reading.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The House should have sufficient time for this discussion. Finance Bill is an important item.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it, it is the pleasure of the House...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): What is being discussed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we may have for the first and second reading 14 hours. That is, 11 plus 3, 14 hours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is one of the most important exercises of the year. Therefore, we shall have to do it properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And therefore, the Chair requests you to just make your points of view.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You depart from the usual procedure, the sermon which comes from the Chair! You take as much time as you want to elaborate your point, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, the time has already been fixed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, let the handsome member catch your eye!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I seek only a clarification. You said that 14 hours were for the first two stages. That means that some time should be left for consideration of the amendments. Otherwise if all the time, that is, 14 hours, is taken for the discussion, how can that be allowed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three hours are there for the Clause by Clause consideration.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, you may give 4 hours for amendments and reduce the allotted time for the general discussion by one hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I may point out that this was decided by the Business Advisory Committee and this was placed before the House in a motion form and was accepted. Therefore to undo it is very difficult.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once there is a departure, then all kinds of other things will crop up. So, I take it that the House wants 11 hours for general discussion and 3 hours for clause by clause consideration. Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this budget exercise today has become quite futile. Why? I will explain it to you. This Government has lost control over the economy; primarily it is not having control on the means of production. The control on means of production of this Government is insignificant. Now, I would quote the deficit in 1980-81. The budget estimate in 1980-81 was Rs. 1250 crores, the revised estimate had jumped up by more than 50 per cent. It came to Rs. 1900 crores and the actuals would be far beyond this figure. There is an ocean of gap. Therefore, the money would be hardly adequate for 6 months of the year for the projects that you have in mind, particularly plan development projects. Your budgetary exercise is becoming futile. This includes surreptitious levies. You have said that I am using strong language. I am using again the strong language 'surruptitious'. This has been trickly done for fooling the people. For the first six months, that is, upto June 1980, a levy of Rs. 2100 crores was put on petroleum account. This petroleum product is a spot cash business which would be flourishing the ruling party people. Spot cash purchase of crude is a gold mine. We know all this. This year an amount of Rs. 1200 crores is for petroleum, Rs. 325 crores for coal, Rs. 400 crores for steel and of course, railway fares and freights are there. All these are coming and mounting on the man at the bottom, the weaker section of the society who may be today 80 per cent of the total population of this country. This is the net outcome of 33 years of the Congress rule and like Congress rule.

Now, there is one common game in the budget. I was examining the affairs of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research Institute and the other allied institutes. While examining the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute I was horrified to find that the total budget allocation for the full year was not fully utilised. For the first six months, they could not spend more than 28 per cent of the budget allocation. For the second half of the year, the expenditure had gone up higher and the last month of the financial year, that is, March, it had gone up to the top and in the last week of March it had gone up to the top-most.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why is it done so?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the last date?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is much more. Prof. Ranga asks why it was done so. This is done so because they could obtain greater and bigger allotment compared to what they really require and they can really spend. The vouchers of the contractors' bills are cleared in the last month, and in the last week of March; most of them are cleared by adopting fictitious and corrupt practices. Therefore, 'live and let live' is there. For the year 1981-82, the figure which you have given and which excludes additional tax and Bearer Bonds, if I am right is Rs. 1550 crores, and for which I again use a very strong word that it is all fictitious. We will prove it in course of time. You have been proved wrong with regard to the Bearer Bonds; 30th April is not far off. I would like to ask the Finance Minister to tell us whether this amount would be doubled or not when the time comes. I think, it will be doubled. This is inevitable because they have completely surrendered to capitalism, to multinational corporations, big bourgeoise in this country, feudalism and the big business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly give an assurance to the Finance Minister that when he replies to the debate, you will be present in the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Of course; I always try to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should make it a point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall try my best and certainly bear this in mind.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi represents the class to which she belongs. Certain things that have happened very recently are very significant. One is the appointment of Shri Lakhi Kant Jha, L. K. Jha. Who is this L. K Jha? He was one of the hatchet man of the devaluation exercise of 1966, which made a beginning of a new poverty era of the country. That was the beginning of a tremendous price rise when the Indian rupee was devalued by the American capitalists and the World Bank. One of the hatchet man of Mrs. Indira Gandhi was L. K. Jha. What are his connections with the multinational corporations? If you see the United Nations Report on Multinational Corporations, you will find that he was a Member there. Why was he made a member of that? It was to render service to the multinational corporations and to water it down. L. K. Jha is a man of the multinationals, L. K. Jha is a man of the big business, L K. Jha is unwanted, undesirable and unscrupulous for the socialist causes that we put forward... (*Interruptions*)

Then you have got Mr. Tandon; he has been made a super Finance Minister for economic planning. Mr. Finance Minister's big new boss, Mr. Tandon, has submitted a report as Chairman of the Committee on Export Strategies. He is former No. 1 of Hindustan Lever Ltd., one of the biggest multinationals functioning in this country. The Hindustan Lever Ltd. is plundering the country. It is not only plundering the country, but with the money power that they have, they got out of a scandal. They were found in the Dalda factory in Ghaziabad with a tanker loaded of adulterated oil for manufacture of Dalda, but you can buy justice in this country. Although they were caught red-handed with a tanker full of adulterated oil for manufacture of Dalda, they got out of it. I think, Mr. Tandon was No. 1 in Hindustan Levers; he was the Chairman or the Managing Director; now he has come as an Advisor of the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): How?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has given this report—Committee on Export Strategy, 1980, appointed by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, Interim Report and Final Report. I would lay this on the Table of the House. This report has been kept secret, but still I would lay it on the Table of the House; I have written to the Chair already about that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a public document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mrs. Gandhi, we know, runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds. She is a friend of the rich people as also friend of the poor at the time of getting votes. The only thing they have got is an alibi in these 33 years of 2-1/2 years of Janata rule. What was the Janata party? It was a conglomeration. who were fighting for small interests: they did not have the time to do mischief; they were doing mischief to themselves. They did not have the capacity to do mischief. If they had the capacity to do mischief, you would not have been in power today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): In spite of you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been in Janata, Mr. Vikram Mahajan. You have been telling untruth to the High Court, Supreme Court judges, do not do it here.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): What a partner. Strange bed mates. He forgets this. The occupation of the same bed by them. Same bed mates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, your Election Manifesto promised to contain inflation and bring about price stabilisation and bring down the prices.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should be asked to speak on the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And it had been a continuous price rise since Indira Gandhi took power. And in 1980-81 the rate of inflation was at wholesale level. Prof. Ranga you must understand you clapped the table at an inopportune moment. The rate of inflation was at wholesale level—17.8 per cent. So, at the retail level it comes to 40 to 46 per cent. And since January 1981, every week the prices are going up. Every week. Sugar has become bitter. We read in the paper that in Ranchi sugar has been sold at Rs. 40 a kilo.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: For whom?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For you. You have been taking money from the sugar tycoons during the elections. We know that. Same is the case with pulses. The international price of edible oil, if I am correct, is between Rs. 450 and Rs. 500 a quintal. Now, refining causes some losses in weight. Refining causes some cost. That should bring price to Rs. 7 to Rs. 8. What is the price at which normal man pays for oil today? You are not fair to the public distribution system. That has been given a go by. Even in Delhi, in MPs areas, where they are giving oil, the ration shop owners have told that oil will not be given at ration shops any more from this week. Same is the case with other food items, cement, paper, coal, aluminium.

Price rise has been caused by two major means. One is by Government itself. They have forced the price rise of steel by 20 per cent. When it is 20 per cent at the base, what will be the price of the end product? They have raised the price of aluminium, cement and so many other things. On the one hand they are raising the price in the public sector and on the other hand they are abetting the private sector in looting the country. They are saying that you loot. Pay us now; let us get elected, let us get finance for running the Party; we will give you lease to loot. Otherwise the cost of production of sugar, if it is correctly examined, will not exceed Rs. 2 per kilo at the present rate. And the consumer is paying Rs. 8, 400 per cent for a basic commodity in the city. This is what is happening.

On the other hand you see wheat growers are making distress sale. Sir, let it go on record—I have gone on record at least six times—you will be forced to import wheat quite probably.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are not an astrologer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not an astrologer, but I read statistics And after 33 years of Planning, Mr. Venkataraman, your agriculture is dependent on rain God. What is your Planning, if you are dependent on rain-god. And your major means of transportation—Railways— I feel pained after coming to the Railway Convention Committee—is in horrible condition. Your population growth in 33 years, even if you go by the Census, would be about 75 per cent. Census figure is not correct. Census figure is much less than what it is actually. And what is your growth rate for major means of transportation, railways? It is 11.8 per cent.

16 hrs And in China it is 300 per cent. Your foodgrain production in the best year, in the bumper year is 135 million tonnes year before last and you are jum-

ping and beating your drum—a green revolution. And next year, you stumbled and it came to 107 million tonnes. You ate away the buffer stock of 20 million tonnes. You are now on the edge. Thank to rice. This year, rice has saved you. What has happened in socialist countries like China where the cultivable land is 12 per cent. of the total areas? Well, our cultivable land is 44 per cent of the geographical area. They are producing 314 million tonnes of foodgrains.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about Russia?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not has the correct figures.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: China is making a claim that her per capita income is only 200 dollars.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They believe in low key economy. You can buy a kilo of mutton for Rs. 5 in China. You can have a flat of 3 rooms for Rs. 45 in Shanghai.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are asking for loan at soft window in the UN.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You please go and see and satisfy yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Do not denigrate India by comparing with China.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I am not denigrating India. We are not doing what we should have done because of the capitalist path of development, the miseries have come because of your misrule of 33 years. This is the miserable condition where we are. *(Interruptions)* That is what I am saying. How they are doing? The hoarders are buying wheat with the bank finances and the private black money and the essential commodities are going underground.

The public distribution system about which they talked so much the other day has become a cruel joke and that can be seen from your own experience. Now, they have been wanting to kill the goose. Sugar which they have been exporting for 20 years, now this year, because they have been so brilliant in their performance, Raosaheb said the other day on the Floor of this House that we shall import sugar again.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not sugar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sugar. It has gone on record. The cost of production of the cement at the factory gate—old plant—is Rs. 6 a beg. That is what I am told. The controlled price is Rs. 30 a bag and the black market under-weight price is Rs. 60—70 a bag. They are allowing the cement producers to mix 15 per cent silica, sand. As far as coal is concerned, there is a big scandal in Haryana. The meteorological coal, hard coke, it is sold at Rs. 1200 a tonne. Let the Punjab and Haryana friends deny that charge. At what price the Coal India gets it? Not even a fraction. It is a racket everywhere. You pay Rs. 500 and get a tonne permit. I brought out a case of a company called Ramsaran Das Brothers. A 20,000 tonnes of superior grade coal permit has been given. I wrote to the Minister. They said, 'We do not know anything now." Then I wrote a second letter. Then again they said, "We do not know anything now." Then I wrote a third letter. Did a telephonic call go to Mr. Jha, CMD of the Coal Company? What has happened to them? A file was started saying that there was a danger of fire in the coal dump. Therefore, coal should be disposed of quickly. Ramsaran Das permit was ready by then. That was the only company. That is how the things are happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go on writing. Is there any limit when you have stopped?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. Only when I die.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody wants this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you. These are—tycoons, blackmarketeers and hoarders—the racketeers who are financing these people to remain in power. We calculated it. It was calculated by an economist. There was a wind fall profit. For sugar, for the first three months, it was Rs. 150 crores. If you multiply it by 6, it will be Rs. 900 crores. Rs. 800 crores they had made till Mrs. Gandhi came to power—wind fall profit. And the deal took place, the major deal took place in Raj Bhavan in U.P. I am not bringing in the Governor, only the Raj Bhavan. And the commissioner of Excise and the sugar tycoons of the holy unit were there, I am told that a total of Rs. 80 crores changed hands. And that is how they got a lease for the plunder. And I will quote an eminent Englishman, John Randolph, he once said—

> 'Buy and sell corruption in the gross and a few millions more or less is hardly felt in the account. The deeper the play the greater the just and the stake upon others is nothing less than the patrimony of this.'

So, therefore, if you say that you take Rs. 80 crores from the sugar tycoons of India, they are least bothered. It is only part of the total collection. It is part of the coal tycoons, the steel tycoons, the cement tycoons, the paper tycoons—all rushing to pay them. This warns that a further threat has come to the economic front, because they have now pronounced a total surrender to multinational corporations and big business. And I, am told the advent, the coming in of L.K. Jha, means a disaster to the country's economy and socialism if any value is attached to it. I am not saying about the diamond necklaces that are presented, I am not talking of the cases of Scotch Whisky. I am not talking about those things. I am talking about multi-nation's and big business. This man, who as the Governor of the Reserve Bank played havoc with the socialist economy of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. L. K. Jha. I am told he is already... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): It is all there in his book. If you read, you will know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has been brought in as a super-Finance Minister the Chairman of the Economic Reforms Commission. He will be,.. (*Interruptions*) Yes, yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whose prose is this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a new prose which Mrs. Gandhi has created. Therefore, I am telling you, there would be dealings direct between Mrs. Gandhi in No. 1 Safdarjang Road and Mr. L. K. Jha's office. The Cabinet and the Ministers should be bypassed as was done in the case of devaluation and this man, without any orientation towards his professed philosophy, ** and his appointment is causing rejoicing.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying it on my responsibility.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I object. He cannot say that.

** He is holding a position as a Chairman of the Commission Unless you have, (*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, I will make another observation. In fact what I wanted to say Mr. Venkataraman has already said in his observations. The other day I had an occasion to listen to a speech by Mr. Callaghan. By no stretch of imagination can Mr. Callaghan can be described as an agent of multi-nationals.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. James Callaghan ex-Prime Minister and leader of the Labour Party in Great Britain had come here, you know. I think a large number of our friends here had occasion to listen to his speeches. He delivered the Rajaji Memorial Lectures: And I found that Mr. Callaghan was not only appreciative but full of price for Mr. Jha, for his contribution to the well known report: North South, a Programme for survival. Now, would you say that Mr. Callaghan also is an agent of multi-nationals?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He was only a member. It is a report of the board. He is only a member. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He played an important role in drafting and preparing the report.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We are not talking about it. Mr. Jha has written other books also, where his whole philosophy is there. It is there for anybody to see. It has nothing to do with the Congress Party. He is actually anti-Congress. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has got some integrity to help others. Agreed. He has got some integrity to help those who are trying to.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you want to persist, you can. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister's Secretariat rejuvenated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am reading out Rule 353.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That I can quote from memory. You are right; I change my argument and say, he has got bags of integrity for those whom we are fighting at the moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are fighting all sorts of people who exist mainly in your imagination only!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thanks to late Shri Feroze Gandhi who brought a Bill which was made into an Act. That is why we are able to have a discourse here. If you try to cut that, Parliament will become infructuous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; not at all!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you very much. You are very reasonable to us. What is the total budget of the Prime Minister's Secretariat which has been rejuvenated? The total budget provision for the entire Cabinet is Rs. 1,61,65,000—Mr. Venkatanaman, you are making copious notes; tell me if am wrong—out of which Shrimtai Indira Gandhi's establishment alone will consume Rs. 44,07,000, i.e. over 26 per cent for one person. How many of them are there, I cannot count them because their numbers are fluctuating. Even the Cabinet Secretariat, which is the Secretariat of the whole Government, the nucleus of the Indian Administration, has a budget of Rs. 33,52,000, much less than the Prime Minister's personal secretariat.

Is this not an indication that centralisation of power is being done and is being contemplated in a vigorus way? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He is entitled to his views. I will reply to all of them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Her action squads and hatchetmen—RAW, C|O External Affairs (1981-82) budget, Post Box External Affairs—Discretionary Fund— That is one item we can detect. We know that the budget is much more than that—Rs. 22,32,00,000 kept at the disposal of the Prime Minister for ensuring her political continuity and consolidation. I.B. 1981-82—Rs. 17,50,00,000. What was the budget in 1972-73? Rs. 6,25,00,000. So, it is three times now. These are all aimed at dictatorial and dynastic rule. That is all. The Janata Government had disbanded and clipped the wings of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Director of RAW's position was downgraded. The Prime Minister's Secretariat was greatly disbanded. I remember when I used to come through Gate No. 5, there were hardly three or four security men. Now you see a galaxy from all the gates—50 of them at a time on duty. Therefore, it is all aimed at the same thing. In spite of legitimate demands, I.B. and RAW revolted against the highhandedness of the authority.

Misappropriation of Discretionary Fund and Source Money—Mr. Venkataraman, how was the Discretionary Fund misappropriated? 75 per cent of your Source Money was swallowed by those officers who took it. They write reports sitting in Darjeeling Bhutia Hotel about their informant across the border. You have to make a probe into the Discretionary Fund and Source Money expenditure. It is very important, because the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee tried to probe and all that the man is required to give is a certificate saying, "I certify that the money for which it was earmarked has been spent" Signature—you cannot make out.

Coming to this Prakash-Tandon, ex-Hindustan Lever, a trusted stooge of Multinational Corporation and National Council of Applied Economic Research is financed by whom? The same people! What is the progress which Shri Tandon wants us to make? He wants the Government to help the multi-nationals. So, he has quoted the World Bank Report in his own report. He says "undue bias towards import substitution in trade policy". Just see; he does not wants us to be self-reliant; he wants perpetual dependence on imports and further devaluation of the Indian rupees. I will quote from the Report. I have got the report with me here. I can lay it on the Table of the House. The final report is dated December 1980 and the interim one May 1980. This is a combined one. It says:

> "(a) undue bias towards import substitution in trade policy (b) higher relative rates of inflation compared to inflation abroad and
>
> (c) an inappropriate exchanger rate. An effective export strategy must counter all these biases. It must ensure that over time the bias towards import substitution is progressively reduced".

—which means, we must become more and more dependent—

> "and in the interim these advantages must be compensated."

Wonderful. Then he goes on to say many things. He says:

> "There is scope for these units and we endorse the concept of extending to them privileges normally available only in Free Trade Zones."

What more do you want to open the way for the multi-nationals to come and plunder this country, the major portion of those people live on two morsels of food? This report is telling them: loot them, plunder them and take as much money as you want.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are flourishing in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are flourishing all over India because of the economic policies, which are controlled by the Central Government. He says on page 6:

> "At the present level of cash assistance of Rs. 300 crores, an additional 10 per cent, Rs. 30 crores should be an incentive worth trying."

So, Rs. 300 crores is not enough, give more, 10 per cent of the exports, starve yourself, export your oil cakes, starve your cattle and import milk; that is the theory.

Similarly, they have said many things, relating to heavy concessions. I cannot quote all this, because it will take too long a time. But I will quote one, and that is the Note of Dissent, thanks to Shri Rangnekar and Shri Amit Bhaduri, who said:

> "It seems that this Committee on Export Strategy has interpreted its task as one of recommending a series of schemes and methods for promoting exports without being concerned too much about the economic costs and social consequences of such promotional schemes. In effect, this means assigning an almost absolute priority to expansion of exports. This, in our view, is wrong, both in terms of elementary economic logic and social implications."

This is all. This man has been paid for to do this. We understand this Tandon much too well.

Coming to the collection of Central excises, Mr. Venkatraman, giving exemptions to big businessmen has become a big scandal. We would request you to lay on the Table an up to date list of the customs and excise exemptions given exceeding Rs. 50,000 since you became the Finance Minister. Hereafter, I would request you to lay on the Table of the House every session the exemptions given under customs and excise, because this is very important information which the House should know.

Some time ago, when I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, a case was detected where Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given customs exemption to the tune of Rs. 232 crores to ICI and Kilachand on the import of ethyl alcohol. Kindly see the P.A.C. Reports of 1973-74 and 1974-75. Exemption was given to the extent of Rs. 232 crores in one deal, in one consignment... (*Interruptions*) Why are you worrying about it? Go to the library, get the report and go through it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Check your figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have checked it. You are never allowed to enter that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly bear in mind the time factor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concluding.

The Government is very fast moving towards the concentration of power as well as the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. I have mentioned the figure of Rs. 232 crores about ten times. It is on record. The Industrial Policy Resolution is being given a goby. Power generation is now being contemplated....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Have you put any question on this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I should have, Because I go on putting questions. I canont tell you off-hand.

The Industrial Policy Resolution is being given a goby. Now it is in the press that they want to give power generation to private sector. For steel production expansion Tatas have got enormous amount with the guarantee from the Government of India and there are now even private sector coal mines right under the nose of the Minister. He visited Dhanbad last, he came to know about it, but he would not do anything because it was a consideration.

Spot cash purchase of crude has become a big source of corruption. This needs examination and restraint.

ONGC's brilliant scientists have been relegated. The Petroleum Directorate is now taking charge of the whole affair. For the Institute of Reservior Management, Ahmedabad, you do not have a Director. Its imports exceed Rs. 6000 crores a year.

Your policy with regard to drug business is a sell-out and the Drug Price ontrol Order, 1979, I am told, is being amended to help the drug producers more.

Sir, the Defence equipment purchase and sale is a scandal. The other day things came before the House about the sale of Centurion spare parts weighing 5000 tonnes. Purchase of communication equipment for Vijayanta tanks from Marconi—all these are causing a lot of embarrassment and distress to us. Who are the gainers? Those Reagans and Margaret Thatcher. If you see the world arms trade of USA, in 1978 it was $5800 million. In respect of U.K. it was $600 million. In respect of France it was S2000 million. Who are the buyers? The buyers are South Asian countries—in 1966 it was $391 million and it had come in 1978 to S1019 million.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time. I would like to say this that the way they are moving, the way they are taking the country to an economic disaster, the way they are selling out the country's interests to multinationals and the Big business and the landlord class, the country is sitting on a volcano. Mr. Venkataraman, your Budget is nothing but a futile exercise and you would not be able to face the people when you go to the streets.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill is the vehicle by which the Government's fiscal policies and the taxation proposals of the Budget are made to materialise.

Sir, in 1979, the Janata Party Government's Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh by his Budget of 1979-80 had taken out whopping, Rs. 665 crores of taxes and yet he was able to increase capital and revenue expenditure only by Rs. 100 crores, the year ending with all-time record deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores. In contrast in our hon. Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman's Budget of the next year, that is, of 1980-81, he was able to increase capital and revenue expenditure of Rs. 3000 crores with just Rs. 285 crores of taxes leaving only a deficit of Rs. 1975 crores. This financial feet of hon. Finance Minister was remarkable in view of the fact that he had presented his Budget in the face of rising inflation of 2.14 per cent fall an agricultural and industrial output, deficit in foreign trade and exorbitant price rise of 25 per cent caused by Mr. Charan Singh's previous Budget. At that time I said in this House that Shri Venkataraman's Budget was dexterously designed with deftness and imagination of an artist to meet the daunting challenges ahead— external, internal, social, economic and political, man made and caused by the nature's vagaries. Last year 1980-81 had proved what I had said then. When last year hon. Venkataraman told this House that he would resign if he failed, many political parties in this House and outside started wishful

thinking that Shri Venkataraman has failed but the result of the sagacious economic policy pursued by hon. Venkataraman and encouraged by our hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi have not obliged them. Shri Venkataraman had so dexterously designed his Budget of 1980-81 with nation's economy which was in 1979-80 walking on razers edge is now made to sail on smooth track contrary to the predictions of various eminent economists and political parties. The inflation is not only arrested but is brought down from 21.4 per cent to 13.5 per cent. The agricultural sector is poised for continued growth. This year the food grains output is going to touch an all time record of 135 million tonnes. The industrial growth which had gone down below, .0 is now picked up because of the improved infra structure. The whole economy of the nation is on the hump.

Current year's Budget, second successive presented by our hon. Finance Minister once again has shown to the economists of this country that budgeting is not a mere dry book keeping but is an art.

This year our main concern is to take the nation's economy on the path of non-inflationary growth. To achieve this, our hon. Finance Minister has through his Budget and the Finance Bill resorted to what he calls supply management, a new economic philosophy. Instead of putting curbs on the demands, this economic policy keeps control on the resources of production and supplies these resources to the private sector and the public sector, from each according to its need to each according to its capacity, to use the phrase from Bible. If we look the Budget and the Finance Bill, our Finance Minister has sought to mobilise community savings in a big way for the public sector through banking system and for the private enterprise through the stock markets. This will increase production on all fronts and will bring down inflation. If some people call this a mixed economy, well, they may, but here is a novel method to press "mixed economy" to the service of socialism.

That is why our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, while addressing the National Development Council on 14-2-81 had said that mixed economy is in no way inconsistent with the socialist goal of this country. Even in socialist countries, there are greater relaxations of control. Our CPI friends and CPM friends like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who call this Budget a bourgeois Budget are deliberately ignoring the fact that even Communist China openly welcomes foreign investment and invites even multinationals. With all purity of socialism, China and Russia have failed to provide enough food for their people. Today, Russia and China are the biggest purchasers of wheat in the world market. America has put an embargo on the purchase of wheat by Russia. Anyhow, this confirms the sagacity or the wisdom of following mixed economy.

However, the taxation proposals made in the Budget are sound still all depends upon the performance of the Finance Department. The Finance Bill presented by the hon. Finance Minister mentions some measures to prevent evasion of taxes. But these measures are not sufficient. The private sector industries evade excise duty on a large scale. Last year, as against Rs. 6400 crores of revenue from excise and customs duty the deficit was about Rs. 1600 crores, mostly comprising evasion in community imposts. The maximum incidence of evasion is in tobacco, sugar, cotton, synthetic fibre and iron and steel manufactures. The anti-evasion cell of Director of Revenue Intelligence should be re-fashioned and activised to prevent enormous losses to the nation's exchequer.

We all know that in 1971, a special derive called "RAT", reduction of arrears of taxes, was launched and, in 1973, a special cell was opened in the Central Board of Direct Taxes for recovering arrears of taxes of Rs. 10

lakhs and above. Despite that, the arrears remained stable around Rs. 800 crores upto 1973-74 and then steadily increased to Rs 936 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 993 crores in 1975-76.

The gross arrears of corporate taxes, income-tax interest and penalty reached Rs. 1004 crores in 1976-77 and since then and during the Janata Party rule, the figure has not receded. The tax arrears keep on growing and, with it, the burden on the common man. Under the able direction of our hon. Finance Minister, with the improved performance of our Finance Department, I hope, the common man will be free from the burden of fresh taxes which have already reached a saturation point.

As far back as in 1970, the Wanchoo Committee had calculated that as much as Rs. 10,000 crores of black money was in circulation in the country. Now it is calculated to be about Rs. 20,000 crores, running a parallel economy in the country. How else can we account for the record prices of sugar and edible oil? As against the crores of rupees which they earn, the trading communities of the country pay only paltry amounts by way of taxes and revenue while enjoing ill-gotton wealth and exploiting the masses.

If the special bearer bond-scheme of the Finance Minister succeeds, then, it will go a long way to bolster up our national economy. Those who hold unaccounted money cannot deny that they are after all our own countrymen. Out of selfishness, they do not know what harm they are causing to the nation. Their selfishness has obscured their sense of patriotism. This bearer bond scheme is an appeal by the Hon. Finance Minister in the name of the nation to their sense of patriotism. They should come forward without fear and save the national economy. This is a clarion call to the patriotic people to prove their patriotism.

Demonetisation, as sugested by some, is not a sane method to unearth black money. The very fact that the value of the rupee is only 23 paise shows that demonetisation will cause much hardship to the common man and it will also undermine the faith of the people in the Government which is quite disastrous. Demonetisation can be effective in a small country but not in a vast country like India having 68 crores of people.

The credit mobilisation in the current year is as low as Rs. 271 crores. Again our Finance Minister has given further fiscal concessions to the private sector. The uncovered deficit is Rs. 1,539 crores. But, considering that the export subsidies are increased and the subsidies on food and fertilisers are raised from Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 679 crores and with some overt and covert subsidies, this deficit is likely to go further than anticipated.

Therefore, the Finance Ministry should exercise the utmost restraint and evolve bank credit monitoring agencies. Otherwise, the result would be more accretion to liquidity in the economy.

If we refer to our previous experience at the time of the Janata Party, we find that had the Government tightened the bank credit along with imports such a step would have compelled the traders to bring sugar in the market and sugar prices would have stabilised. It may be recalled that some years back, taking advantage of easy bank credit, the trading community of this country had caused failure of the nationalisation of the trade of wheat.

Therefore, strict monitoring of bank credit by the Finance Ministry is a must if we want to consolidate the gains of this dexterously designed Budget. From clerks to Heads of Departments, the vast arena of government servants devour 16 per cent of the country's national income; and 60 per cent of the petroleum products are consumed by the Government and government officers. The Finance Department has enough powers to

save crores of rupees for the nation by economising and cutting down the extravagant expenditure of the Government. The hon. Finance Minister is right when he says that the statistics or the figures of poverty line are not always indicative of, or do not convey, the real position. Yet it is a fact that, in this country, there are still crores of people who live below the poverty line; they barely manage to get one square meal a day. Therefore, still much remains to be done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The middle class is still groaning under the burden. All these people look to our Government with high hopes. They think that they have now no capacity to bear the fresh burden of taxes. They all desire that, by plugging the loopholes for tax-and excise duty-evasions, by curbing hoarding, by preventing black-marketing of essential commodities, by cutting down the extravagant government expenditure and by strict monitoring of bank credit to unscrupulous businessmen including the 13 big monopoly houses which account for 40 per cent of the sales and 70 per cent of the profits retained, the Finance Ministry can bring crores of rupees to the national exchequer. These crores of rupees thus saved can help in a big way in restoring the nation's economy to the path of stability, growth and social justice. That is why I have said that much depends on the performance of the Finance Ministry which can prevent the frustration of the people.

One point which I want to make at this stage is that there are options in the national economy. If the options in the field of national economy are complex, the management of the contending social and class interests is still more difficult. Because the result of the last Lok Sabha elections has shown us that the popular swing has swept away the loose political structure like the Janata Party. But we have not been able to dislodge the political structure which represents the specific class and social interests Notable amongst them are the CPM-led Left Front and the Lok Dal.

In 1971-72, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi we had removed the dangerous red spot on the political body of India. But that dangerous red spot has re-appeared on the land of West Bengal and Kerala. The people who subscribe to Mao-tse-Tung's political dictum, namely, that power emanates from the barrel of the gun and who have no inherent faith in Parliamentary democracy, came into power by riding on the shoulders of the Janata Party Conglomerate in West Bengal in 1977 and then again riding on the failures of the Janata Governmnt in Kerala in 1978. These CPM Left-front Governments thrive on the poverty and discontent of the masses. Therefore, our Government's economic policy which has the potential to lead the nation to all round economic development and prosperity must be successfully carried out. This would act as an effective bulwork against the advent of the red danger in India. It is gratifying that our hon. Finance Minister has the will and the erudition to meet this challenge

Therefore, Sir, I support the Finance Bill.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, जो फायनांस बिल हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा इस सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूं ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश विशाल है और यहां पर समस्याओं का कोई ओर छोर नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम यह भी दावा करते आ रहे हैं कि हम विकास कर रहे हैं और प्रगति कर रहे है, प्रगति के पथ पर हम आगे बढ़ रहे है । अब सावल यह पैदा होता है कि जिस विकास का हम दावा करते हैं, उस विकास का लाभ 75 प्रतिशत जनता जो देहातों में रहती है, गरीब-ग्रामीण जनता है, उसको हो रहा है या नहीं । आज की परिस्थिति में जो हमारी सेंसस रिपोर्ट है, उसमें हमारी आबादी 10 वर्षों में दुगुनी हो गई है, और इस अनुपात में

हमारी विकास की दर काफी नीचे है। अब यह समय हमारे लिए सोचने का नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत ही दृढ़ता के साथ हमें अपने कार्यक्रमों को लागू करना है, हमारी योजनाओं को पूरा करना है और देखना है कि हमारे जो कार्यक्रम हैं, हमारी जो योजनएं हैं, उनसे किस हद तक हम उस 75 प्रतिशत जनता को जो कि गांवों में रहती है, लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहती हूं। हमारा देश बड़ा देश है और समस्याएं भी बहुत हैं। यहां पर बड़े-छोटे सभी प्रकार के प्रांत हैं। हमारे प्रांतों को भारत सरकार द्वारा विकास के लिए राशियां आवंटित की जाती हैं और कुछ उनके अपने रिसोर्सेज होते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा जो राशियां आवंटित की जाती हैं पहले तो उनका उपयोग ही नहीं होता और अगर होता भी है तो सही ढंग से नहीं होता। अमूमन देखा जाता है कि करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया जो राज्यों में योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए, विकास कार्य के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है, उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता, क्योंकि बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जो योजनाओं के लिए एडीशनल रिसोर्सेज नहीं जुटा पाते, मैचिंग ग्रांट पूरी नहीं कर पाते, कहीं प्रशासन में कमियां होती हैं, जिसकी वजह से योजनाएं लागू नहीं हो पातीं। 20–25 वर्षों से योजनाएं चली आ रही हैं। आज महंगाई इतनी हो गई है कि योजना पर खर्च होने वाला श्रम और मेटेरियल बहुत महंगा हो गया है। आज जो हम विकास का दावा करते हैं और जनता से इस बात का वादा करते हैं कि उनको खुशहाली देंगे और रोज़ी-रोटी देंगे, वह हम कैसे पूरा कर पायेंगे। जो योजना उस समय 15 लाख की थी आज तिगुनी और चौगुनी राशि उस पर खर्च होगी। सभापति महोदय, मैं उदाहरण के लिए कुछ कहना चाहती हूं।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कैबिनेट स्तर पर एक समिति बनाई थी। वह इसलिए बनाई गई कि कोयले का अभी हमारे यहां अभाव हुआ और उसके ऊपर हमारे देश का विकास निर्भर करता है। तो उसका उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े, इसके लिये कैबिनेट स्तर पर एक समिति बनाई गई और उसके काम के लिये मानिटरिंग सैल के सिस्टम पर एम्फैसिस दिया गया। हमें उसका परिणाम भी देखने को मिला कि उससे कोयले के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हो गई। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मानिटरिंग सिस्टम पर सरकार इम्फैसिस दे। मैं किसी ऐसी निर्यात से यह नहीं कहना चाहती कि राज्य सरकार की आटोनामी पर भारत सरकार का हस्तक्षेप हो, लेकिन यह जरूर देखना चाहिये कि राशि का उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं।

हमारे प्रांत देश से बाहर नहीं हैं। प्रान्तों का विकास होगा तो हमारे देश का विकास होगा। इसलिये मानिटरिंग सिस्टम को एम्फेसिस देकर देखना चाहिये। जिस तरह से कोयले की समिति बनाई गई है, उसी प्रकार से वित्त, कृषि और सिंचाई के लिये भी उसी पैटर्न पर व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि समय समय पर यह देखा जा सके कि राज्य के लिये जो राशि आवंटित की गई है, उसकी आर्थिक समीक्षा हो सके और यह भी देखा जा सके कि वहां कैसा काम हो रहा है।

ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि राज्यों में कुछ ऐसे कार्पोरेशन और बोर्ड बने हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च होता है। हमारे यहां इन बोर्डों को अटानामी के लिये कहते हैं कि विकास के लिये किया गया है। ये चाहे जिस तरह से भी बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन अमूमन देखा जाता है कि वह राजनीतिक प्रपंच का अड्डा बन जाते हैं और वहां पर हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो पाती है, विकास का कोई काम नहीं होता है। बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहूंगी कि कुछ ऐसे मुट्ठीभर लोग होते हैं जो दफ्तरों में बैठकर ऐसी योजनाएं बनाते हैं, जिनको गेहूं और धान की फसल में क्या डिस्टिंक्शन होता है, भेदभाव

होता है, उसको वह नहीं परख सकते हैं। लेकिन उन दफ्तरों में बैठकर वह देहातों के लिये योजना बनाते हैं। मैं खुद अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकती हूं कि कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि ब्लाक की मीटिंग में जब पदाधिकारी आते हैं या फलाक स्तर पर सचिवालय में आते हैं तो उनको कृषि की जानकारी भी नहीं होती है।

मैं बिहार का एक उदाहरण आपको बताती हूं। वहां के बिजली बोर्ड के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। अगर हमारी बिहार सरकार के ऊपर 532 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है तो उसमें से 313 करोड़ रुपये बिजली बोर्ड के खाते में हैं। उससे देहातों के किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और शहरों में भी 4, 4 और 6, 6 घंटे बिजली गुल रहती है। बिजली न होने के कारण पानी भी नहीं मिल पाता है। लेकिन उस बोर्ड का खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है। उसकी व्यवस्था और देखरेख पर जितने करोड़ का खर्चा आता है, शायद उस अनुपात में हमारे देहातों को बिजली नहीं पहुंच पाती है। किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं होता, यदि मैं ऐसा कहूं तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति न होगी।

राज्य में राजकीय नलकूपों की व्यवस्था के लिये करोड़ों रुपये का आवंटन किया जाता है। एक तरफ वित्तीय संकट के कारण इधर 6 महीने में एक भी नलकूप नहीं लगा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह भी देखने को मिलता है कि ए० जी० की रिपोर्ट है या दूसरे प्रतिवेदन देखते हैं तो उसमें दिये गये सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार साढ़े 4 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति इसके लिये दी गई। एक तरफ तो खेतों में पानी नहीं मिलता है और कहा जाता है कि वित्तीय संकट के कारण नलकूप नहीं लग सके हैं, दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि साढ़े 4 करोड़ की राशि लग गई, यह कैसा विरोधाभास है?

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस प्रकार से यहां से जो राशि आवंटित की जाती है ड्राउट-प्रोन एरिया के लिये, हरेक ब्लाक के लिये 15, 15 और 20, 20 लाख की राशि आवंटित की जाती है, आप जानते हैं कि ड्राउट-प्रोन एरिया में अधिकांश लोग बाढ़ और सूखे से पीड़ित होते हैं, यह रुपया उन लोगों के बचाव और राहत के लिये दिये जाते हैं लेकिन यह पैसा भी सरेन्डर हो जाता है और लेप्स हो जाता है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं जो कि मुख्य बात है वह है ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइसेज के बारे में। इनका रोल बहुत नैगेटिव होता है, इनको कंस्ट्रेक्टिव होना चाहिये। उनके ऊपर जो खर्चा होता है, उसी अनुपात में उससे भी जनता को लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे बिहार में ही जो लार्जेस्ट पब्लिक सैक्टर हैं, इतने हिन्दुस्तान के किसी अन्य प्रांत में नहीं होंगे, लेकिन मैं कहना चहती हूं कि जितने भी इस तरह के पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज हैं, उनका आपस में एडजस्टमेंट होना चाहिये। अगर एक कहीं कोयले का अधिक उत्पादन करता है और दूसरे में कम है तो उसको वहां से कोयला पहंचाया जाना चाहिये। बाद में जब कहीं कोयला मिले, तो उसकी पूर्ति हो सकती है। लेकिन इन एन्टरप्राइजिज में किसी भी तरह से आपसी ताल-मेल नहीं हो पाया है और नजिहत के दृष्टिकोण से इनका रहना अभी तक सफल नहीं हो सका है।

यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि एम्पलायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम को लागू किया जाए। महाराष्ट्र में इस योजना को लागू किया गया है और वहां उसे सफलता भी मिली है। हमारे प्रांत में इनटेग्रेटिड रूरल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 39 करोड़ रुपये सरेंडर गये हैं। उसमें से 14 करोड रुपये फूडफार वर्क के लिए और 10 करोड़ रुपये सैल्फ एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम के लिए थे। एक तरफ हम ऐलान करते हैं कि हम सभी अनएम्पलायड

लड़कों को 50 रुपये महीना देंगे और दूसरी तरफ़ सैल्फ एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम के 10 करोड़ रुपये सरेंडर हो गए हैं। हमने उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। उस स्कीम का इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तक तैयार नहीं हुआ। उसमें करना क्या था?—उस कार्यक्रम को लागू करना था, बैंक उसके लिए कर्ज़ देते और सरकार आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करती। इस प्रकार छः महीने में वे नौजवान अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जाते। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सका। एक तरफ़ तो हम अपने प्रान्तों को कर्ज़ से लाद रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इतनी बड़ी राशि सरेंडर कर देते हैं।

जहां तक सिंचाई विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में कटाव की समस्या के कारण तबाही मची हुई है। आज यह स्थिति है कि बहुत से ब्लाक्स में रेलवे लाइनों के लिए ख़तरा पैदा हो गया है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसका क्या परिणाम होगा। लेकिन कटाव को रोकने के लिए साल भर कुछ नहीं किया गया है। दस, पंद्रह लाख रुपये की योजना पांच करोड़ रुपये की योजना हो गई है। बहुत बड़ी आबादी इस से प्रभावित है। किस क्षण कोई गांव जलमग्न हो जायेगा, किस क्षण वे लोग जल में विलीन हो जायेंगे, कोई नहीं कह सकता है।

इन योजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार से धनराशि आवंटित होती है। सारे वर्ष में क्या काम हुआ, इसका कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं है। लेकिन 31 मार्च को लूट सी मच जाती है, बिल्कुल कमोशन हो जाता है। ठेकेदारों को सारा पेमैंट करना होता है और इसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों का इन्ट्रैस्ट निहित होता है। लेकिन इस तरह जनता की भलाई बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। एक अरब रुपये की निकासी रात भर में हो जाती है। सारे रुपये की धूल उड़ाई जाती है और यह काम सरकारी विभागों में बैठे हुए मुट्ठी भर लोग करते हैं। इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है कि सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किस तरह किया जाता है।

जब मानसून ब्रेक करने वाला होता है तो टैंडर निकाले जाते हैं। पंद्रह दिन में बारिश होगी और उसके बाद कोई काम नहीं होगा। अगले साल कहा जाएगा कि बीस पच्चीस लाख रुपये की जो राशि लगाई गई, वह पानी में चली गई है। हमारा कहना है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में लोगों के रहन-सहन, मौसम और अन्य स्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर योजनाओं को ऐसे समय में शुरू किया जाये कि वे मानसून से पहले पूरी हो जाएं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि मार्च के आते आते गाड़ियों की ख़रीद हो, मकान बनाए जाएं। बड़े बड़ गैस्ट हाउस बनाए जाते हैं, मगर जो पैसा ख़र्च किया जाता है, उसका लाभ आम जनता को नहीं होता है, यह दुख की बात है। मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों के काम में हस्तक्षेप किया जाए। मगर देश की आर्थिक सुदृढ़ता और विकास के लिए कार्य-पद्धति में सुधार करना आवश्यक है।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वित्त मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी तत्पर हैं। वह बड़ी-ज़बर्दस्त इच्छा-शक्ति के साथ आर्थिक संकट और सारी चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ से उन के सामने चुनौती नहीं है, अनेकों तरफ से है। विकलांगों के लिए उन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया है। 30 हजार लोगों को टैक्स के मामले में जिस तरह से राहत मिल रही है वह बहुत ही अच्छा काम हुआ है। उस के लिए हम उन के प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ

कह सकती हूं कि जिस तरह से हमारे मंत्री महोदय की इच्छा शक्ति है, यह इच्छा शक्ति बनी रहेगी तो हमें जरूर आर्थिक सुदृढ़ता मिलेगी और हम विकास के रास्ते पर चलेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं

17 hrs.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय अभी हम अपनी बहन श्रीमती कृष्णा साही जी का इस वित्तीय विधेयक पर विचार सुन रहे थे। उन को सुनने के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया था और रूलिंग पार्टी के लोगों ने बजट पेश करने के बाद तालियां बजाकर उस का स्वागत किया था हमें तो तभी शक था क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष भी बजट पेश करने से पहले इन्होंने बजट से अलग इस देश की जनता पर करों को थोप दिया था और इस बार भी जब यह बजट पेश हुआ, 2100 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सट्रा बोझ माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इस देश के लोगों पर थोप दिया। डीजल, पैट्रोल और दूसरी इस तरीके की चीजों पर 2100 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स उन्होंने लगाया। उस समय हमने और पूरे अपोजीशन ने कहा था कि जिन चीजों पर बजट पेश करने से पहले आप यह पैसा लगाने जा रहे हैं इस के भयानक नतीजे आपको कीमतों में दिखाई देंगे। वह ऐसी बुनियादी चीजें हैं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में बैठ कर जितनी चाहें तालियां बजावा लें लेकिन देश के बाजार को नीचे नहीं ला सकते क्योंकि ये ऐसी चीजें हैं कि इन चीजों पर दाम बढ़ेंगे तो हर चीज पर दाम बढ़ जायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 33 साल से इस बजट को पेश करने के जो तौर तरीके हैं जो सोफिस्टिकेटेड ब्यूरोक्रेट्स बड़े बड़े महलों और ऊंची-ऊंची बिल्डिंगों से आ कर बजट बनाते हैं मैं उस का विरोध करता हूं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि इस मुल्क की आत्मा देहातों में रहती है। देश की 80 फीसदी जनता जहां देहातों में रहती है मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जितने भी ये बजट पेश हुए हैं क्या कभी बजट बनाने वाले लोगों ने या वित्त मंत्री जी ने सोचा है कि ये जो 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों के हैं 12 प्रतिशत 13 प्रतिशत या 19 प्रतिशत से लेकर 22-23 प्रतिशत जो उन पर बजट का खर्च करते हैं उस में 80 प्रतिशत लोगों का क्या भला होगा? उस के उलटे यह है कि जो 20—22 प्रतिशत लोग बड़े-बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान के बजट का 80 प्रतिशत पैसा उन लोगों पर खर्च होता है। बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों के लिए, बड़े-बड़े शहरों के लिए, बड़े-बड़े पूंजिपतियों के लिए 80 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। ऐसी हालत में हिन्दुस्तान का जो देहात का 80 प्रतिशत आदमी है 20—22 प्रतिशत में उस का क्या भला होगा? इस लिए बुनियादी तौर पर इस बजट का फाइनेंशियल ग्राउन्डज पर विरोध करता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के जितने प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान के बजट का उतना नहीं तो कम से कम आबादी के पचास प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बजट देहात में रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ ले जाइये। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की एकोनामिक हालत को आप सुधारना चाहते हैं तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री आप देहात में ले जाइये। बजट का ऐसा रूप होना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में मंडियां जायें हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में सडकें जायें कोल्ड स्टोरेज जायें और ये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जायें। लेकिन इस चीज को यह नहीं चाहेंगे यह मैं जानता हूं।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

अगर हिन्दुस्तान का रूरल डेवेलपमैंट आप सही माने में करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी जितनी भी खेती है उसी के हिसाब से आप वेल्ट बनाइये। अगर किसी क्षेत्र में गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होता है तो वित्त मंत्री और योजना मंत्री को इस बात को सोचना चाहिए कि जिस इलाके में गन्ना पैदा होता है वहां के किसान और लैंडलैस लोगों के लिविंग स्टैन्डर्ड को कैसे ऊंचा उठायें। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरे जिले में ज्यादातर गन्ना होता है लेकिन गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान की किस तरह से दुर्गति हुई है ? इस बार 13 रुपये क्विंटल से आपने गन्ने का दाम शुरू किया था। लेकिन जब जनता ने और जन-आन्दोलन ने आप को विवश कर दिया तब आप ने ज्यादा देना स्वीकार किया, नहीं तो 13 रुपये से शुरू किया था। आज वही आप के कारखानेदार 32-33 रुपये क्विंटल कैसे दे रहे हैं। आप के हिसाब से तो 13 रुपये भी नहीं दे सकते थे और आज जो सल्फर प्लान्ट के लोग हैं उन के द्वारा मेरे जिले सहारनपुर में 40 रुपये क्विंटल खरीदा जा रहा है। किसान को आप ने पूरे सीजन लुटवाया और आखिर में जिसके पास ज्यादा गन्ना था उसी के पास अब बचा है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे देश के देहात की एकोनामी को आप अध्ययन करें और देखें कि कहां क्या डेवेलपमैन्ट हो सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर जहां पर गन्ना पैदा होता है वहां पर आप हार्डबोर्ड बना सकते हैं, कागज बनाने के लिए इंडस्ट्री लगा सकते हैं, गत्ता बना सकते हैं और अल्कोहल का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार से जहां-जहां जो-जो क्राप्स पैदा होती हैं उसके हिसाब से आप उद्योग लगाने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के देहात जागेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान भी जागेगा। अगर इस देश में देहात उठेंगे तो देश भी उठेगा गांधी जी ने भी यही कहा था। पिछले 33 सालों में आपने बड़े-बड़े पूंजिपतियों के लिए ही बजट बनाये हैं। यहां दिल्ली की चमक-दमक को देखकर आप खुश हो सकते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री वेंकटरमण इस सदन में कितने ही आंकड़े पेश कर दें लेकिन उनको यह अच्छी तरह से विदित हो गया है पिछले एक साल में, कि सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार भी इस देश के 47 प्रतिशत लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। उन के खून को बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति भेड़ियों की तरह चूस रहे हैं। आज उन गरीब किसान मजदूरों के क्रोध और आक्रोश को आप देख नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज देश में करोड़ो लोगों के पास खाने पहनने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, उन के लिए शिक्षा और दवा-दारू का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। फिर भी 33 साल के बाद आज भी इस सदन में आप फर्जी तालियां बजवाते हैं। करोड़ों लोगों को रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है और आप यहां तालियां बजवाते हैं। आज अनाज इतना महंगा बिक रहा है फिर भी देहात में एक मजदूर को दो रुपये मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती है। लैण्डलस पीजेन्ट्री के लिए आज आधुनिक साधनों के आ जाने से रोजगार के साधन नहीं रह गये हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में जहां एक किसान पहले दस मजदूर लगाता था, अब उस के पास केवल एक मजदूर की जरूरत रहती है क्योंकि आज उसके पास ट्रैक्टर है और दूसरे खेती करने के आधुनिक साधन हैं। ऐसी दशा में आज वे लोग कहां जायें ? आप ने यह साधन तो डेवेलप किये लेकिन लैंडलैस पीजेंन्ट्री के लिए कोई इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं लगाई। आप ने स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। ऐसी दशा में लैन्डलैस पीजेंन्ट्री कहां

जायेंगी ? आपका बजट देहात की एकोनामी पर आधारित होना चाहिए । बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरीज लगाने के बजाए काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । आपका बजट हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों और किसानों का शोषण करता है । आप हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े मिल-मालिकों को छूटें देते हैं । पहले जो ट्रैक्टर 12 या 14 हजार का आता था वह अब 70 हजार का पड़ता है और जो ट्रैक्टर 30 हजार का आता था वह अब एक लाख से ऊपर पड़ता है। किसानों को अपनी जमीन गिरवी रखकर उस को खरीदना पड़ता है ।

दूसरी तरफ किसान अपना खून पसीना लगाकर जो कच्चा माल पैदा करते हैं उस को बिचौलिए सस्ते दामों पर लट लेते हैं । दिल्ली के किसान सब्जी पैदा करते हैं उनके लिए क्या कभी आप ने अपने बजट में मुनासिब दाम दिलाने की बात सोची है ? आप आलू की बात ही ले लीजिये । हमारी बहनों को दो, तीन या चार रुपये किलो आलू खरीदना पड़ता है लेकिन छोटे किसान जब आलू पैदा करके बाजार में लाते हैं तो उस को बहुत कम कीमत मिलती है क्योंकि बिचौलिये उस को लूट लेते हैं । आप किसानों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बिचौलियों को समाप्त कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विकास कार्यों में आप किसान मजदूरों का तालमेल बिठाइयें । 1947 में बिड़ला की 53 करोड़ की प्रापर्टी थी जोकि आज 1300 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है । इसी प्रकार से टाटा की प्रापर्टी 70 करोड़ से बढ़कर 1100 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है । दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के किसान, मजदूर और दफतरों में बैठने वाले बाबुओं की स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है ।

एल० आई० सी० के बारे में आपका रूख देख लिया । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने के बावजूद भी, क्योंकि आपका बजट एलाउ नहीं करता है, आप ने उन के खिलाफ रिट-पैटीशन दायर कर दी, यह आपके काम करने का तौर-तरीका है । मैं आप को सफाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो, अगर पूंजीपतियों के पैसे पर हिन्दुस्तान में सत्ता प्राप्त करने की बात करेंगे, तो वह पार्टी कभी भी गरीब और मध्य श्रेणी के लोगों के हित की बात नहीं कर सकती है । चीनी के दाम काफी इतने बढ़ चुके हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में महगाई जनता पार्टी के शासन में नहीं हुई । आप के पिछले साल के बजट के बाद भी जो साबुन 3.50 रु० किलो बिकता था, उस को आप ने आठ रुपये किलो बिकवाया, जो तेल 8 रु० किलो बिकता था, उसको आप ने 13–14 रु० किलो बिकवाया । बारोट साहब, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह आपका दूसरा बजट है, लोग पैसा लेकर घूमा करते हैं, लेकिन उनको घी नहीं मिलता है, तेल नहीं मिलता है, लाइन में लगना पड़ता है । आज स्थिति बहुत खराब है, आप के मार्केट की महंगाई जिस कदर बढ़ चुकी है, उस से मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को रोटी नसीब नहीं होगी ।

अन्त में मैं फिर देहात के शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और माइनोरिटीज की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । क्योंकि मुझे अवसर मिला है वहां पर जाने का । छोटा नागपुर, बस्तर, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान के कुछ इलाकों में मैं घूम कर आया हूं। हम यहां पर बैठे-बैठे उनकी हालत का अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे करोड़ों लाखों लोग हैं, जिनको दो वक्त भर

पेट रोटी नहीं मिलती है । आपकी पंच-वर्षीय योजना और आपके बजट पर बजट आ रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान, के करोड़ों-लाखों लोगों को दो वक्त भर पेट रोटी नहीं मिलती है, उन की संख्या 70 फीसदी है। ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं, जिनकी आंखों के सामने उनके बच्चे बगैर दवा के दम तोड़ देते हैं, ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि अपने बच्चों को प्राइमरी का कायदा नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं, यह बात मैंने पिछली बार बजट पर भी कही थी कि कब तक आप इन आंकड़ों में क्रोध को छिपाते रहेंगे। यदि आप बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ये सब आडम्बर रचायेंगे तो एक दिन वह आयेगा, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहें न रहें, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी रहें या न रहे, लेकिन इस सदन में बैठने वाले लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बख्शेंगें नहीं । एक दिन वह आयेगा कि आप को और आपकी रूलिंग क्लास को कैपिटलिस्ट क्लास को, फ्यूडल क्लास को वे लोग नहीं बख्शेंगे, उन को अपने बच्चों से कहना पड़गा कि जो गुनाह हमने किये, तुम इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के लिए नहीं करना ।

अभी मैं राजस्थान गया था । कहां है आपकी योजना—आज देश को 33 साल आजादी के हो गये, लेकिन वहां पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है । लाखों करोड़ों लोग बरसात में गड्ढा खोद लेते हैं । यदि किसी परिवार में दस आदमी हैं, तो पूरे साल में दस आदमियों को कितने पानी की जरूरत होगी उस हिसाब से गड्ढा खोदकर पानी भर लेते हैं और उसी में कपडे धोते हैं, नहाते हैं, पीते हैं, पशुओं के लिए उसी पानी का उपयोग किया जाता है । यदि आप पूरे घाट के इलाके में चले जाइये, तो वहां भी हमारी बहनों को आठ-आठ और दस-दस किलो मीटर की दूरी से बहंगियों पर ढोकर पानी लाना पड़ता है, लेकिन आप पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये।

छोटा नागपुर को देखिये, इन लाखों करोड़ो लोगों को तथाकथित कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा है । आज भी उन बहनों के पास कोई कपड़ा नहीं है । एक कपड़ा जांघ तक और सामने होता है, उनके खाने के लिए आपको योजना बनानी चाहिए, इस के लिए आपको बजट में प्रावधान करना चाहिए । उनके पास जमीन नहीं, दुकान नहीं, बस नहीं, ट्रांस-पोर्ट नहीं और तमाम दूसरे साधन नहीं, केवल उन के पास एच जंगल का साधन है । आप के सरकार के अफसर उस जंगल की लकड़ी के ऊपर उनकी इज्जत लूटते हैं । उनकी बहू-बेटियों द्वारा मुठ्ठी भर लकड़ी लेने पर उनकी इज्जत लूटी जाती है और तब जाकर जंगलों से लकड़ी तोड़ने दी जाती है और उनके साथ अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया जाता है । इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको उनकी रक्षा के लिए बजट में प्रावधान करना चाहिए, जंगल में कुछ रिजर्व फोर्स का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, ताकि वे अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें । आपने 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उनके जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया, किस प्रकार वे देश के अन्दर जीयेंगे । मैं बारोट साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप उन गरीबों के लिये सोचें । यह बड़े बड़े शहरों में बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से जो करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी कमा रहे हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायें, वरना हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग जिनकी कि नसों में हराम का खून चल रहा है, उनकी तिजोरियों में हराम की प्रापर्टी

चली गई है, उनके खिलाफ हिंसा के रास्ते पर चल कर उनकी सम्पत्ति को छीन लेंगे और मुल्क में एक क्रांति पैदा होगी। इसके जिम्मेदार आप और हम सब लोग होंगे और कोई भी अपने को नहीं बचा पायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

*SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, extending my support to the Finance Bill, I would like to say a few words.

Shri Maganbhai Barot knows that only yesterday his colleague Shri Sisodia has stated that the arrears of income-tax amount to Rs. 1000 crores and he had asked the Income-tax Department to collect the arrears of income-tax as early as possible.

In this matter, the Income-tax Department conducts surprise raids and incriminating documents are seized. Recently in a raid conducted on the houses and offices of two industrialists in Madras 750 kgs. of silver bar were seized and also 140 lakhs of rupees worth binami shares and deposits were also seized. This has been given wide publicity in the Press. It has also been said that there is a prima facie case of concealed and undeclared wealth. But the people are not told what further action has been taken after this raid and seizure of incriminating documents and binami shares and bonds.

This kind of raid is going on everywhere. People are reading in the papers. Sir, Mr. Barot is here. Mr. Venkataraman is not here. But I wanted to tell you despite the wide publicity you are giving to these raids, yet nobody knows what has happened afterwards.

There is a Settlement Commissioner. This Officer has got enormous power. If a man is prosecuted, this Settlement Commissioner can drop the prosecution case. He can do whatever he thinks. And finally what has happened people do not know. So, what I am insisting on the Government is that the final penal action must be made known to the public. If law is not there, you must provide for that or you must amend the Act. Only then the people will have confidence in the Government.

I doubt very much whether you are administering the country or the Supreme Court or High Court is administering the country.

While the Supreme Court is there to interpret the law, unfortunately one Judge said about bearer bonds:

> "Which fool is going to buy the bearer bonds?" ** The Judge has no business. He can make a judgment. Because of that your bearer bonds scheme has not been successful.**

We are the superior body. The Supreme Court is not a supreme body Parliament is the people's elected body and it is a supreme body. We can do things or undo things in Parliamentary affairs. In the LIC matter, an Act is there, an agreement is there. My friends may challenge anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order. Rules clearly say that on judicial pronouncements of courts of law, personal criticism cannot be made on the floor of the House.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I know a little bit. This is only a reference. Let us have some respect for Parliament power also.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Sir, I would like to know as to how Mr. Bosu complimented the Supereme Court in morning.

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I know how to talk. Who are you to interfere? I know how to speak, (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address to the Chair

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I hope Mr. Bosu and other friends would not support the vested interests in this country. There are number of cases of the vested interests pending before the court. They have got injunction from the court. Millions of people are suffering on account of these injunctions. I have not mentioned any judgment. But today if the income tax people raid the houses of big people, the next day they go to the courts and get injunctions. They have seized a lot of money. There are 120 cases pending before the Supreme Court and they have got injunctions. How can we tolerate this kind of things? We must find out ways and means to check this thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you yield? You mentioned about the income tax people. You are speaking in a mixed language. Are you aware of this fact....?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If at all you want to say anything, let him complete first. You carry on.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): You should have raised a point of order at least.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The Government should consider very seriously how to prevent this kind of injunctions and so on. If there is any lacuna in the law, then you should see that lacuna is plugged. The final action of the raid should be made known to the public. Then only the people will have faith and confidence in the Government. *Benami* shares and *benami* deposits worth Rs. 140 lakhs have been seized. 750 kilos of silver bars have also been seized. This man is still continuing as the Chairman of the joint sector project. SPIC Rs. 200 crore project which is in the joint sector. So far you have not taken any action. You should have written to the concerned department. When there is a *prima facie* case against him, then you should have written to the concerned department or the concerned State and asked them to remove him from the Chairmanship. There is another project which is also in the joint sector. His son is there as Chairman of that project. When there is a *prima facie* case against him, then you should have written to the concerned department of the concerned State and asked them to remove him from the Chairman. How can we tolerate this kind of things?

The Finance Minister is trying to control inflation through supply management. Supply management means increasing the productivity, augmenting production to meet the growing demand. Shortage of coal, electricity and the railway wagons are the three bottlenecks. Can you control these three departments? It is impossible. When coal is available, the wagons are not available and *vice versa*. The same is the case with electricity. So, this is the unfortunate state of affairs in this country. The inflation can be controlled only if the production is increased and the productivity goes up. Whatever things you may feel, you can go ahead and do. Another hon. friend has referred to banks. You know the state of affairs in banks. Nobody knows whether tomorrow the banks will be open or not. Some people are confident; they have to have faith in God. Some people have faith in conscience. Nobody knows which bank will be open tomorrow and which bank will not be open—even the Reserve Bank. In 1979 or 1978, in a branch of Punjab National Bank in the capital Manager was hit by a subordinate clerical staff. He was hit and he was also gheraoed. You have no control. It is disgraceful. There are millions of unemployed people, available. If anybody indulges in illegal or unawful acts and goes on strike you should remove him and appoint somebody from the unemployed

people. Dozens and hundred of M.A's are there, graduates are there. Why are you afraid? If you are here to safeguard the public interest why should you care for a handful of people? Therefore, my suggestion is that you must act very very strongly, and independently. You should put an end to this kind of things.

Another thing. Only one point more is there. In the auction conducted by the D. D. A. one man had taken a bid for Rs. 30 crores. But you are not checking the source of the money. I know a specific case in Ramakrishnapuram. You make a note of it. He has taken a bid for Rs 30 crores. Nobody knows how this huge amount has come. This is an example. Similarly, the land has been transferred. How has this money come? It is an important thing.

You are taxing capital gains under Section 54-A. You can impose a small tax if that amount is deposited in the nationalised banks or Unit Trust.

Another thing is about the budget provision. Last year, Mr. Venkataraman mentioned about the constitution of an Appellate Tribunal. Till today it has not been constituted. Why? I wanted a categorical answer from him. This is safeguarding somebody's interests. Why? There are hoarders everywhere in this country. During the Emergency period the Government had dealt with this subject with an iron hand. But now there are hoarders everywhere. Nobody can get sugar. Nobody can get the essential commodities. But we do not want any emergency to be imposed. Even under the present laws you can deal with these people.

17.29 hrs...

[Mr. DeputySpeaker in the Chair.]

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dilsep Singh Bhuria.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साथी, सीनियर सदस्य माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जो भाषण दिया, उसको मैंने बड़े ध्यान पूर्वक सुना।

उनके भाषण में एक बात "घोटाला" दूसरी बात 'स्काच व्हिस्की' और तीसरी बात उन्होंने चीन की वकालत की। पता नहीं हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी जब हाऊस में आते हैं तो कौन सा चश्मा लगाकर आते हैं और जब बाहर जाते हैं तो कौन सा चश्मा होता है। मुझे यह लगता है कि चोर की दाडी में जिस प्रकार तिन्का रहता है, उसी प्रकार ज्योतिर्मय बसु हाउस में बात करते रहते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता था कि भारत-वर्ष के करोडों लोगों की जो समस्यायें हैं, हम सब मिलकर, हाउस के जितने सदस्य हैं सब मिलकर बैठते और चर्चा करके कोई हल निकालते, कोई रास्ता निकालते; राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस बात पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खासकर के किसानों की बात कहना चाहता हूं और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने किसानों की उन्नति के लिए बहुत कदम उठाये हैं। मैं इस देश के किसान को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उसने कड़ी मेहनत करके देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल किया है। आजादी के समय हमारे देश की जनसंख्या 36 करोड़ के लगभग थी, उस समय हम अनाज का आयात करते थे और देश के लोगों को खिलाते-पिलाते थे। आज हमारी आबादी 68 करोड के लगभग हो गई है, लेकिन हमारे किसान मेहनत करके पूरे देश के लिए अन्न पैदा करते हैं और बाहर से

आयात नहीं किया जाता। यह हमारे लिये कितने गर्व की बात है। हमारे किसान बधाई के पात्र हैं। हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु की किसानों की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एयर-कंडीशन जगहों में बैठने वालों की बात करते हैं। दोहरी बात इस सदन के अंदर नहीं चल सकती। इस देश के किसान ने इतनी मेहनत करके इस देश को बनाया है तो अगर हम एयर-कंडीशन वालों की बात करेंगे और किसानों तक जब यह बात पहुंचेगी तो फिर हम कहां बैठेंगे, इस बात को हमें सोच लेना चाहिए। ज्योतिर्मय बसु सिर्फ कलकत्ता की बात करते हैं:—मैं किसान हूं, खुद खेती करता हूं और जंगल में रहता हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि किसान कितनी मेहनत करता है, उसके लिए आज कुछ करने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे गांव जो सड़कों से नहीं जुड़े हैं, जहां स्कूल नहीं हैं, पीने का पानी नहीं है, टेलीफोन नहीं हैं, पोस्ट-आफिस नहीं है, अस्पताल नहीं है, उनकी ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आजादी के समय महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जब तक हमारे देश का किसान खुशहाल नहीं होगा और आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते चाहे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में कितनी ही बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बना दी जाएं, हम कितने ही ताकत-वर बन जाएं। जब तक धरती के मालिक गरीब किसान की उन्नति नहीं होगी—इस देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा। उनके मकान पक्के बनाने होंगे, सड़कें बनानी होंगी, पीने का पानी पहुंचाना होगा।

किसानों के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हमने बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया है, बैंकों द्वारा बहुत से लोगों को ऋण दिये गये हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज को फायनांस किया गया है, मगर किसानों को जितना फायदा इनसे होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ। आज किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिलता है। बैंकों के एजेंट गांव तक नहीं जाते हैं और खाते में फायनांस शो करके ऋण की वापसी शो कर देते हैं। हमें यह देखना है कि जिस तक मदद पहुंचनी चाहिए उन तक पहुंच रही है या नहीं? जैसा कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कहती हैं कि हम गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, उनके मन में जो तड़प है, जो लगन है, उसको कैसे पूरा किया जाए, उनके लिए हमको ताकत के साथ आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है। छोटे किसानों व बहुत से बैंकों से, दूसरे लोगों से कर्ज ले रखा है और वे कर्ज में दबे हुए हैं। उनके ये कर्ज माफ होने चाहियें। इससे ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं होगा। बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के माफ कर देते हैं तो इनके क्यों न करें। पांच दस एकड़ वाले किसानों के जो कर्ज हैं वे माफ होने चाहियें। हजार डेढ़ हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा यह राशि नहीं होगी।

सब चीजों के लिए आप बीमा करते हैं। वह इतनी अच्छी फसल पैदा करता है, इतनी मेहनत करता है लेकिन अगर ईश्वरीय प्रकोप हो जाता है, सूखा पड़ जाता है या तूफान आ जाता है तो उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस वास्ते फसल बीमा योजना लागू होनी चाहिये। ऐसा आपने किया तो वह दुगुना पैदा कर के आपको देदेगा। उसके घर का बीमा हो, उसके पशु का बीमा हो, उसके परिवार का बीमा हो। हमारे बसु साहब एल आई सी वालों की बात करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने गरीब किसानों की फसल का या कितने गरीब किसानों का बीमा हुआ है और उनकी बात वह क्यों नहीं करते हैं।

उन बेचारों ने कभी एल०आई०सी० का आफिस नहीं देखा, पालिसी नहीं देखी। आपको उनको समझाना होगा। उन्होंने भी देश के लिए कम कुर्बानियां नहीं दी हैं; स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष में कम हिस्सा नहीं लिया है। उनकी ओर ध्यान देने की भी आवश्यकता है। शहरों और गांवों के गरीब लोगों को समझाना पड़ेगा तब देश तरक्की करेगा, आगे बढ़ेगा। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जो उनके कर्ज माफ किये हैं वह भी खुशी की बात है।

उनको समय पर बीज मिलना चाहिए, बरसात शुरू होने के 15 दिन पहले या महीना पहले उनको बीज मिल जाना चाहिए। तभी वह अच्छी फसल पैदा करके आपको दे सकता है। खाद्य, डीजल आदि भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में और समय पर देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। तब किसान आगे चल कर देश की तरक्की में भागीदार बन सकता है।

आप योजनायें बनाते हैं। ये जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं इनकी तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बसु साहब तो कलकत्ता के रहने वाले हैं। ये उनकी समस्याओं को नहीं जाते हैं। मुझे डेढ़ साल इस हाउस में आये हो गया है। एयर कन्डीशन कमरों में बैठने वालों की बात तो ये करते रहते हैं लेकिन इन गरीब लोगों की बात नहीं करते हैं। ट्राइबल ऐरिया के लिए ट्राइबल सब-प्लान आपने रखा है। उसमें करोड़ो रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। खर्च भी पैसा किया जाता है। यह उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से अगर टायर बर्स्ट हो जाता है, ट्यूब बर्स्ट हो जाती है और उस में आप कितनी भी हवा भरते जाओ, वह निकलती जाती है; उसी तरह से कुछ कनक्रीट इन लोगों के लिए नहीं हो पाता है। कनक्रीट योजना इनके लिए बननी चाहिए। जो ब्लाक डिवलेपमेंट के लेवल पर लोग हैं, ब्लाक अधिकारी आदि हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत है। गरीबों को आप ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं तो दिल से, लगन से इस काम को आपको करना चाहिए और उन को करना चाहिए।

दो साल से मंत्री जी बजट पेश करते आ रहे हैं। इस अर्से में मंहगाई कुछ बढ़ी है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन कारण क्या है? किसान के गन्ने को उसे क्यों जलाना पड़ता है। हमारे सामने बैठे हुए विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने हमारे किसान को इतना डिससैटिसफाइड कर दिया था कि उसको खेत में गन्ना जलाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा था और आज उसका परिणाम भारत की जनता को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। दो साल पहले जो गवर्नमेन्ट थी वह नहीं आती तो यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। 1979 में इनकी सरकार बनी थी। उससे पहले श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार थी। तब इंगलेंड के लोगों तक ने यह माना था कि अगर जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इकोनोमी को सुधार लिया है ऐसी प्रधान मंत्री हम को मिल जाये तो हमारा भी कल्याण हो सकता है। उन पर तानाशाह होने का आरोप लगाया गया था। लेकिन उन्होंने ही 1977 में चुनाव करा कर देश का राज्य खुशी से उनको सौंप दिया था। लेकिन इन से राज्य नहीं चल सका, इनको राज करना नहीं आया। लोग नाराज हो गये। उन्होंने फिर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को दो तिहाई बहुमत दिया और देश की बागडोर उनके हाथों में सौंपी। उनकी रग रग में प्रजातंत्र भरा हुआ है। उन पर जो भाई भतीजावाद का या तानाशाह होने का आरोप लगाया जाता है वह गलत और झूठा आरोप है। हम सब यहां बैठे

[श्री दिलिप सिंह भूरिया]

हुए हैं। मैं आदिवासी एरिया से आया हूं। इस के पीछे महात्मा गांधी हैं और इस प्रकार हमको प्रजातंत्र में यह अधिकार मिला। आज इस सदन में बोलने का अधिकार किसने दिलाया? आजादी की लड़ाई कांग्रेस ने लड़ी। जिस पार्टी का मैं सदस्य हूं, उसका लम्बा चौड़ा इतिहास है। अगर उसको पढ़ेंगे तो हमारे खून में कांग्रेस पार्टी और इंदिरा जी हैं। इस देश के लोगों को अगर खून देने की आवश्यकता है तो वह हम देने को तैयार हैं।

आज जो हमने रैली निकाली, लाखों किसान किस के लिए इकट्ठे हुए? हम किसानों का भला करना चाहते हैं, उनके ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं, उनकी फसल का दाम उनको पूरा मिले।

ये लोग किसानों से दूसरी बात करते हैं और शहरों में दूसरी बात करते हैं, इनको दोहरी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम देश में खुशहाली लाना चाहते हैं, देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तरक्की के रास्ते पर लाना चाहते हैं।

हमें सब को मिलकर इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा करनी चाहिए कि हम हड़ताल और आन्दोलन नहीं करेंगे। आज देश में कौन हड़ताल कर रहा है और कौन आन्दोलन कर रहा है? गरीब कभी हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता है। उसको बैठकर खाने के लिए दो टूक रोटी चाहिए, आज वह मजदूरी के लिए भटकता फिरता है, गरीब कभी हड़ताल नहीं करता है। जो दो टाइम खाता है, विह्स्की पीता है वह दूसरी बात करता है और हड़ताल करवाता है। उसके लिए जो कानून बने, उसपर हमको सख्ती करनी पड़ेगी तभी देश ठीक रास्ते पर चल सकेगा।

जो आज बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जो 15, 16 सौ और ढाई-ढाई हजार तनख्वाह लेते हैं वह हड़ताल करवाते हैं। क्या वे लोग देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं? मुश्किल से वह 5 परसेंट लोग होंगे। गरीब लोग मुल्क की आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। हमको उन के लिए इस हाउस में बैठकर सख्ती से काम करना है। देश को मजबूत करना है। आज यह स्थिति है कि हड़ताल से देश पक्का नहीं बन सकता मजबूत नहीं बन सकता है। इसलिए, इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, सख्ती से कानून बनाना पड़ेगा और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी पड़गी कि वह हड़ताल न करें। तभी हमारा देश मजबूत होगा।

मैं आपका बहुत अधिक समय न लेते हुए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और वित्त मंत्री जी को फाइनेंस बिल के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया है उससे इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में देश आगे को बढ़ेगा।

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। फाइनस बिल पर बोलते हुए इसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खडा हुआ हूं।

सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने जो छोटे अखबारों पर कर लगाया था, वह हटा दिया है। दूसरे जो काला धन बनाने वाले हैं, उनके और मूवेबल और इम्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी के बारे में वह कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहते हैं जिससे काला धन बनाने वाले जो कोई व कोई रास्ता ढूंढ निकालते हैं, उनको कड़ी सजा दी जाये।

अपने देश में हम देख रहे हैं कि काश्मीर में या श्रीनगर में इनकम टैक्स के

लिये एक आफिसर ने रेड डालने की कोशिश की तो जब कोई काला धन निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उस पर हो हल्ला हो जाता है । वहां सेंट्रल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स वाले भी कुछ लोग थे, लेकिन हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जो लोग काला धन पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनको भी इस देश में संरक्षण देने वाले हैं । जब तक हम इस पर कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, हमारा देश का काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हमारे देश में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इन लोगो को ठीक रास्ते पर लाने का काम शुरू किया है । मैं हिम्मत के साथ एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं, इस सदन में हमारे साथी हमेशा गरीबों का नाम लेते हैं मैं उनसे रिक्वैस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि आप देहातों में जाइयें, रिसर्च कीजिये गरीब वर्ग आज तक गरीब है हिन्दुस्तान में अमीरों की तरफ चल रहा है ।

गरीब क्या चाहता है, उन्होंने इंदिरा जी को पावर इसलिये दी है कि बड़ी सख्ती से कार्यवाही कर के इस देश को चलाना जरूरी है । यह जो ढीलाढाला काम चल रहा है, इसे गरीब नहीं चाहता है । जो भूखा होता है गरीब होता है, वह आन्दोलन नहीं करता है, भूखा जो होता है गांव वाला होता है, स्लम एरिये में रहने वाला होता है । इसलिये वह कड़ी कार्यवाही चाहता है । वह सोच रहा है कि हमारी बहिन जी ढीलीढाली क्यों चल रही हैं, सख्त कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करतीं । मैं विरोधी दल के भाइयों से कहता हूं, मैं उनके साथ चल सकता है वह गरीबों की झोपड़ी में चले और देखें कि गरीब क्या सोचता है । एमर्जेन्सी और तानाशाही का नारा लगाकर जो आप स्टेट्स को डिस्टर्ब करना चाहते हैं, इसलिये यह डिस्टर्बेंस एरिया बिल ठीक करने के लिये लाया जा रहा है । इसका विरोध कर के इससे देश की इकनामी आगे बढ़ने वाली नहीं है । कोई आंदोलन हो उससे कठिनाई भूखे रहना पड़ता है तो गरीब को । वे कहते हैं कि किसानों को अपने उत्पादन के ठीक दाम मिलने चाहिए । वे कहते हैं कि उन्हें गन्ने के दाम ज्यादा मिलने चाहिए, लेकिन चीनी सस्ती होनी चाहिए । हम भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि चीनी पंद्रह, बीस रुपये किलो बिके । लेकिन आज लेवी चीनी का बंटवारा करने वाले कौन है ? मैंने देखा है कि तीन चार महीने से हर स्टेट को लेवी चीनी का एलाटमेंट की हुई है, लेकिन कोई स्टेट चीनी नहीं उठा रही है । कई स्टेट्स में प्राईवेट ट्रेडर्ज को एजेन्ट मुकर्रर किया हुआ है और ट्रांसपोर्ट तथा बंटवारे का काम उन्हें दिया हुआ है । जब स्टाक पिछले साल से ढाई लाख टन ज्यादा है, तो हमें चीनी को इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

लेकिन लेवी चीनी का बंटवारा जिस ढंग से होना चाहिए, उस ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है । इस लिए गांवो की राशन की दुकानों में चीनी नहीं मिलती है । इस रैकेटिंग को करेक्ट करना होगा । राज्य सरकारों को लेवी चीनी के ट्रांसपोर्ट और बटवारे का काम प्राईवेट ट्रेडर्स द्वारा न करा के खुद करना चाहिए ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है कि अगर कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन को एग्जामिन किया जाये, तो चीनी दो रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलेगी । अगर वह गन्ने के दाम 26 से 30 रुपये क्विंटल देते हुए दो रुपये किलो चीनी दे सकें, तो मैं उन्हें अपना गुरु मानने के लिए तैयार हूं । गन्ने और चीनी के कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन एक दूसरे से सम्बन्धित हैं । जब हम किसानों को गन्ने, गेहूं और चावल के ठीक दाम देना चाहते हैं, तो वे दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं । जहां किसी भी स्टेट में शूगर प्राडक्शन का टारगेट पूरा नहीं हो सका है, वहां महाराष्ट्र ने उसको एक्सीड किया है, क्योंकि वहां पर किसानों को गन्ने के दाम अच्छे मिलते हैं, उन्हें उचित सुविधाएं मिलती है, किसान हिम्मत और मेहनत के साथ काम करते हैं और सहकारी समितियां भी ठीक काम करती है ।

आज हमारे देश में सहकारी समितियों को बदनाम करने का एक षड़यंत्र चल रहा है। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जो ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें कड़ी सजा दी जाए, लेकिन इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सहकारी समितियों की एक महत्व-पूर्ण भूमिका है। हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते थे, लेकिन चूंकि वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है, इस लिए वह घाटे में चल रहा है और उसकी क्रिटिसिज्म होती है। अगर हम सतर्क और सावधान नहीं रहेंगे, तो प्राईवेट सैक्टर हमारी इकानोमी और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में मानोपलीइज करेगा। अगर लेवी चीनी के बंटवारे में सुधार किया जायेगा, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि चीनी के दाम सात, साढ़े सात रुपये किलो से ऊपर नहीं जायेंगे और वह लोगों को ठीक तरह से मिल सकेगी।

हमारे देश में जाली नोट का काम बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर हो रहा है। पार्लियामेंट और अखबारों में इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं हवाई जहाज से बम्बई गया, तो पालम पर एक आदमी ने मुझे बताया कि हमारे देश में और खासकर कलकत्ता में—वह कलकत्ता का रहने वाला था—बहुत ज्यादा जाली नोट आ रहे है। उसने मुझे पांच और दो रुपये के नोट दिखाए। मेरे पास उन नोटों के नम्बर और उस आदमी का नाम भी है।

जिन लोगों के पास डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट होता है, नियम के अनुसार उनके सामान की ठीक तरह से चैकिंग नहीं की जाती है। इसी लिए यहां पर नोटों का स्मगलिंग होता है। इस लिए हर एक डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट वाले व्यक्ति के सामान की पूरी चेकिंग होनी चाहिए और किसी को इससे एग्जेम्प्शन नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। कोई कहता है कि ये जाली नोट चाइना से आते हैं और कोई कहता है कि अमरीका से आते हैं। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में जाली नोट रहेंगे, तब तक वित्त मंत्री और रिजर्व बैंक चाहे कितने बड़े कदम उठायें—वे बैंकों से ऋण देना कम करें या नाम-प्रायटी सैक्टर से 21 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा इन्ट्रेस्ट लें—उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जाली नोट आने से काले धन में वृद्धि होती है। बजट के समय महंगाई 13.5 परसेंट थी, जबकि आज वह 18 परसेंट है। उसका कारण काला धन है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि 100 रुपये के नोटों का डीमानिटाइजेशन किया जाये, उन्हें बिलकुल रद्द कर दिया जाए। इससे काले धन में कुछ कमी होगी। पांच और दो रुपये के नोट रद्द करने से गरीब लोगों को कष्ट होगा, लेकिन इस बारे में कोई दूसरा रास्ता ढूंढना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि हमने जाली नोटों, फेक करेन्सी, के बारे में सीरियसली नहीं सोचा है। तो मेरे ख्याल से इस एकोनामी को और इस देश को जाली नोटों से बड़ा खतरा है। विदेशों की जो एजेंसीज देश में काम करती हैं वह इसी ढंग से काम करती हैं। देश की एकोनामी और गरीबी का फायदा उठा कर कुछ न कुछ बहाने बना कर वह काम करने की कोशिश करती हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ करना जरूरी है। पिछले पन्द्रह दिन में कलकत्ते में, बम्बई में, हैदराबाद में और कई कई जगह रेड्स हुए हैं। कई जगह कैसेज पकड़े भी गए हैं (**व्यवधान**) मैं दो तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

एक बात क्रेडिट सिस्टम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। किसान के लिए अभी भी क्रेडिट बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से विनती करूंगा कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, एक या चार प्रतिशत उन का इन्टेरेस्ट होना चाहिए और जो उन की पेइंग कैपेसिटी है विशेषकर छोटे किसान की उस के हिसाब से तो वह एक साल में वापस नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए उन के लिए तीन साल ग्रेस पीरियड रखें। इस तरह उस में कुछ न कुछ सुधार करना जरूरी है। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का जो इन्टरेस्ट रेट है और कोआपरेटिव का जो इंटरेस्ट रेट है वह एक ही होना चाहिए। वह जो चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज लेते हैं यानी तीन महीने बाद, 6 महीने बाद इंटिरेस्ट को प्रिंसिपल के साथ मिला कर फिर उस के ऊपर इन्टरेस्ट लेने की जो कोशिश नेश-

नलाइज्ड बैंकों की तरफ से हो रही है उस के कारण जिस किसान के नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से ऋण लिया उस का दस हजार का पचास हजार बन गया, तब भी वह डिफाल्टर बना है। जो कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के बैंक हैं वह साल में एक दफा इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं और प्रिंसिपल से कभी इन्टरेस्ट को मिलाते नहीं हैं। कोआपरेटिव बैंकों के अंदर प्रिंसिपल और इंटिरेस्ट यह दुगुना हो जाता है, इस से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ता। यही प्रिंसिपल किसान को बचाने के लिए और खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाना पड़ेगा। इस के बिना काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

अभी सोशलिज्म की बात कही गई। लेकिन अमेरिका की मदद से चाइना प्रोग्रेस कर रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि अमेरिका कब से सोशलिज्म का सपना हो गया और वह चाइना में जा कर चाइना को भी सोशलिज्म का रास्ता कैसे दिखा रहा है?

एक बात ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कुछ बहुत अच्छी बात की है, टैक्स लगाया है लेकिन अभी आप सोच रहे हैं कि उस को इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिए कुछ इजाजत दें। जहां जहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने की संभावना है वहां ट्रस्ट्स को इंवेस्टमेंट करने के लिए इजाजत दें लेकिन ये ट्रस्ट्स किस के हैं? जो कम्पनियों के बड़े बड़े डायरक्टर्स हैं, उन के और उनकी फैमिली के ये सब ट्रस्ट्स हैं। ये इन ट्रस्ट्स में पैसे इकट्ठा करते हैं, शेयर खरीदते हैं। उस के ऊपर थोड़ी सी पाबन्दी टैक्स की वजह से लग गई है लेकिन इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात हम क्यों करते हैं? इन्स्टमेंट अगर करना है तो बैकवर्ड एरियाज में जायें, वहां जाय जहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन ये जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति फैमिली के ट्रस्ट बना रहे हैं इन को कर्व करने की बिलकुल जरूरत है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। इस के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता।

स्मगलिंग और रेड्स के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो रेड्स करने वाले आफिसर्स हैं उन को सब से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। फिजिकल प्रोटेक्शन भी होना चाहिए और बाकी उन की कभी छोटी मोटी जो गलती भी हो जाये तो भी उन को प्रोटेक्शन दिए बिना वे ठीक से रेड नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर आज रेड्स से कितना रुपया आया? केवल 47 करोड़ आया। क्या इतना थोड़ा आया? पिछले साल कितना हुआ था? 30 टन तो चांदी पकड़ी थी, यह मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आप ने बताया था। यह जो स्मगलिंग चल रही है यह क्यों चल रहा है? सोने के भाव दुनिया में ज्यादा हैं, यहां भी ज्यादा हैं। यहां क्यों ज्यादा हैं? ये जो स्मगलिंग करने वाले लोग हैं और सर्राफा करने वाले लोग हैं इन के ऊपर आप का क्या चेक है?

अभी इन्डस्ट्रियल कैपिटल फामशन का एक नया तरह का आया है ब्लैक मनी के लिए किसी की लड़की की शादी हो जाय तो बोलेंगे कि 15 लाख डोनेशन मिल गया। उन का इन्डस्ट्रियल कैपिटल फामेशन हो गया। लड़के की शादी हुई, 20 लाख रुपया आ गया, कैपिटल फार्मेशन हो गया। यह ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करने का तरीका है। इस को भी चेक करना जरूरी है। आप इस को भी चेक करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

एक बात उद्योगनीति के सम्बन्ध में बोल कर समाप्त करूंगा। आप को जरा ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्री के बारे में देखना चाहिए। लेकिन उस के पहले यह जो बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शन सब जगह हो रहे हैं जिस में लेने वाले के हाजिर रहने की जरूरत नहीं होती, केवल बेचने वाले को दस्तखत करना जरूरी होता है, इस को भी देखने की जरूरत है। आप को सोचना

चाहिए कि जो वोटर्स हैं हिन्दुस्तान के उन के लिए आप फोटो सहित आइडेंटिटी कार्ड लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन वे जो ट्रांजैक्शंस करने वाले हैं, बिक्री करने वाले हैं, खरीदने वाले हैं, बैंक में जमा करने वाले हैं उन के लिए भी फोटो के साथ आइडेंटिटी कार्ड होना चाहिए । यह जरूरी है क्योंकि उस के जरिये से पता चल जायगा कि उनका बेईमानी का व्यवहार है या कैसा व्यवहार है ? झूठा व्यवहार है या सच्चा व्यवहार है ? हम इतने बड़े देश में वोटर के लिए फोटो की और आइडेंटिटी कार्ड की बात सोच रहे हैं लेकिन जो झूठा व्यवहार करते हैं और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं उन के लिए यह करना मैं बिलकुल जरूरी मानता हूं ।

जहां तक एग्रो इण्डस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है, मैं खास तौर से पेपर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा । देहात में जो एग्रोकल्चर वेस्ट है, चाहे बगास है या व्हीट-स्ट्रा राइस स्ट्रा है, उसकी बेस पर पेपर इण्डस्ट्र की स्थापना की जा सकती है और इस सम्बन्ध में 30 टन की क्षमता वाली इण्डस्ट्री को एक्साइज कन्सेशन देना जरूरी होगा बल्कि 100 परसेन्ट कन्सेशन देना आवश्यक होगा । आप ने पहले सफेद कागज के लिए कन्सेशन दिया है लेकिन आपने छोटी और बड़ी यूनिट में कोई अन्तर नहीं रखा है । मैं समझता हूं जब तक आप छोटी और बड़ी यूनिट में अन्तर नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा । बगास से केरोगेटेड मिटिंग पेपर बनाने वालों को भी 100% एक्साईज में छूट हो उससे देहात में रोजगार बढ़ेगा ।

फोरम फार फी एन्टर्प्राइज, फोरम फार सोशलिज्म—ऐसे फोरम्स की बातें हम सुनते हैं । फोरम फार फी एन्टर्प्राइज के नाम पर कम्पनी वाले काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं और जबर्दस्त लाबींग करते हैं । उसकी ओर से वार आफ पोस्टर्स, वार आफ बुक्लेट्स का सिलसिला चलता है । आखिर यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है—इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए ।

आजकल एयर पोल्यूशन, वाटर पोल्यूशन की बातें सभी जगह चल रही हैं । सरकार ने यह नीति भी बनाई है कि आगे जाने वाली इण्डस्ट्रीज की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में ही पोल्यूशन रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए लेकिन जो पुरानी इण्डस्ट्रीज में उनके द्वारा हो रहे पोल्यूशन को रोकने के लिए कोई न कोई इन्डस्ट्रीज में फंड बनाकर उनके ऊपर कम्पलशन होना चाहिए ताकि वाटर ऐंड पोल्यूशन को रोका जा सके । आज देहातों में डिस्टिलरीज चल रही है जिनके कारण सैकड़ों गांवों में पीने का पानी होते हुए भी वह पीने के लायक नहीं रह गया है ।

इसी प्रकार से मैं चाहूंगा कि सोलर एनर्जी की ओर भी सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे । आज विदेश में कैलकुलेटर या कुछ दूसरी मशीनें बन रही हैं, सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिए । इस प्रकार सोलर एनर्जी के विकास, पोल्यूशन को रोकने पर ध्यान देने के साथ साथ किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से सहकारी बैंकों की तरह से सुविधायें प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए ।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अब 6 बजने को हैं, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, मेरा भाषण आज पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा इसलिए मुझे कल भी समय दिया जाए ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वित्त विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । साथ ही साथ मैं कुछ बातें भी वित्त मंत्री जी की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं जोकि हमारे देश की एकोनामी के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं ।

आप देखेंगे कि आजादी के बाद हमारे देश के किसानों ने अन्नोत्पादन इतना बढ़ाया कि बाहर के अनाज मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बजट बनाने वाले हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को यह बात सोचनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत

आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है । करोड़ों किसान अपने परिवार का भार खेती के सहारे ही उठाते हैं । आज करोड़ों खेतिहर मजदूर ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक बीघा भी जमीन नहीं है । यह बात सही है कि आप एकाएक कोई इतनी बड़ी योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते हैं जिससे कि सारे देश की बेकारी दूर हो जाए लेकिन अगर उन गरीब खेतिहर मजदूरों को एक-एक अच्छी नसल की गाय या भैंस मिल जाए तो वे दूध का व्यापार करके पांच व्यक्तियों के परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकते हैं। इस देश की 80 फीसदी ग्रामीण आबादी को अधिक सुविधायें पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है । आप उनके लिए जो भी योजनायें बनाते हैं, वह चाहे डेरी की योजना हो या कोई दूसरी योजना, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने डेरी योजनाओं की काफी आलोचना की है । आप जिलों में कोआपरेटिव डेयरी बनाते हैं और दूसरी दूध उत्पादन के लिए बढ़ोतरी के लिए योजनायें बनाते हैं, उनमें आफिसेस और गाड़ियों और उनके कर्मचारियों पर ढेर-सारा खर्च होता है । जरूरत
18 hrs. इस बात की है कि गरीब किसान जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है, जिसको कि गाय और भैंस खरीदने के लिए कर्ज मिलना चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ उसको बैंक की गारन्टी भी पशु से होनी चाहिए तथा उसके दूध को खरीदने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस वर्ष गन्ने की कीमत किसानों को अच्छी दिलाई है और अगले साल शुगर की समस्या भी हल होगी और आगे उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा । इसके साथ-साथ आपने अभी दूध, गेहूं आदि के भाव जितने होने चाहिए, उतने नहीं दिए हैं । मैं इस संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप दूध के भाव भी बढ़ायें । बैंकों के द्वारा उसको भैंस और गाय आदि खरीदने के लिए पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह आदमी कितना ही गरीब हो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kali Charan Sharma, you can continue tomorrow. We have to take up the discussion under Rule 193.

18.01 hrs. .....

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF REPORTED CONSPIRACY AGAIST INTEGRITY OF THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion under Rule 193. Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में कहीं खालिस्तान का नारा, कहीं अछूतिस्तान का नारा, कहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में छत्तीरियों का सम्मेलन हो रहा है, कहीं भूमिहार-ब्राह्मणों का मजहबी सम्मेलन हो रहा है, कहीं गोरखा लैंड की बात हो रही है, कहीं मुस्लिम होम-लैंड की बात हो रही है और ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आज पहली दफा भारत की सबसे ऊंची और पवित्र पंचायत अपने राष्ट्र के सामने अपना जो पुराना फैसला है, उसको दोहरा रही है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आज अच्छे तरीके से इस पर चर्चा चले । यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल या व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है, यह किसी एक मजहब या धर्म का सवाल नहीं है, यह किसी जात का सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल राष्ट्र का सवाल है और राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्व का सवाल है । मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं हमारी लोकसभा राष्ट्रवादी लोक सभा है, इसलिए सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए । आज इस देश के अन्दर पृथकतावादिता और राष्ट्र विरोधिता नहीं चलेगी यानि जो राष्ट्र को तोड़ने वाले हों या अलगाव वाले लोग हों, उनकी नीतियां राष्ट्र पर नहीं चलेंगी और भारत

को आगे नहीं तोड़ने दिया जायगा । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असलियत से आखें मूंदी नहीं जा सकती हैं । जब हमारा जनतान्त्रिक देश है, तो इसमें हमको अपने और अपने राष्ट्र के अन्दर जो बुराइयां आतीं हैं, उनको विचार से, उनको राष्ट्र के सामने रखकर उनको हटाना पड़ेगा । हमारे यहां सिर्फ बन्दूक, पिस्तौल या डण्डे के जोर से अगर कोई बात करना चाहे, तो वह नहीं हो सकती है । जिन देशों में सिर्फ गोली की सरकार है, वहां *सिर्फ गोली से काम चले, लेकिन भारत में* जनतान्त्रिक पद्धति है, इस में बोली का ज्यादा असर है और लोक सभा की बोली व्यक्तिवाद की गोली के मुकाबले ज्यादा कारामद है जो इस देश को आगे बढ़ा सकती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लड़ाई में मैं आप को थोड़ा पीछे ले जाता हूं । यह लड़ाई देसी और विदेशी दिमाग की लड़ाई है । आप देखिये—बर्मा को हिन्दुस्तान से अलग किया गया—कौन सा दिमाग था ? विदेशी दिमाग था । छोड़ दो—उन सब बातों को . . . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिये, मेरी आदत है जो चेअर पर बैठते हैं मैं उन की तरफ़ ध्यान रखता हूं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : ज्यादा नहीं बोलना ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ज्यादा बोलूंगा, इतना ज्यादा बोलूंगा कि अजीर्ण हो जायगा, पेट में दर्द भी उठेगा ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आज तो आप बड़ी शाहस्तगी से बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस लिए कि तुम्हारे दिमाग में शाहस्तगी है । जब ना-शाहस्तगी आयेगी तब उस को भी बताऊंगा ।

मैं कह रहा था कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के झन्डे तले सारे राष्ट्रवादी लोग आजादी की लड़ाई गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में लड़ रहे थे । 3 जून और 14 जून, 1947 के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ लीजिये । मैं आप के माध्यम से सारे राष्ट्र और सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । उस प्रस्ताव में जो कहा गया था वह यह था —

"कांग्रेस ने अपने जन्म काल में एक संयुक्त आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का संकल्प किया *था, वह उस के लिए बचनबद्ध है* और दुनिया की कोई ताकत उसके भाग्य में आड़े नहीं आ सकती । इतिहास ने, भूगोल ने, समुद्र और पहाड़ ने, हिन्दुस्तान को एक बनाया है।"

इस के आगे डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के वाक्य जुड़ते हैं—

"हम ने जिस संयुक्त आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का सपना देखा है वह सदा-सर्वदा हमारे दिमाग में रहेगा ।"

इसके आगे आते हैं —हमारे स्वर्गीय पं० जवारलाल नेहरू के वाक्य—वे जोड़ते हैं—"किन्तु आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमैटी के 3 जून, 1947 के प्रस्ताव को मान लेने के बाद हमारे देश के कुछ हिस्सों को हम से जुदा होना पड़ेगा । मौजूदा जोश जब ठंडा हो जायेगा तब एक राष्ट का सिद्धांत मूलभूत हो जायेगा और जो मजहब के आधार पर राष्ट्र है वह बिलकुल खत्म हो जायेगा ।" इस प्रस्ताव के अन्दर एक तरफ गांधी जी बोल रहे हैं, गाधी जी का दिमाग था, फिर डा० लोहिया का दिमाग था और दूसरी तरफ पृथकतावादी दिमाग था जिस से राष्ट्र के दो टुकड़े हुए । हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच आपस की चाकू और तलवार की लड़ाई न हो, इस डर से हिन्दुस्तान के दो टुकड़े हुए, लेकिन उस का आज क्या नतीजा निकला, आप देख रहे

हैं। मैं यहां पर यह भी कह दूं कि जिन लोगों ने उस वक्त इस नीति के आधार पर इस राष्ट्र को दो राष्ट्रों में बांटा, जिन्होंने दो कोमों की थ्योरी को माना, उस के परिणामस्वरूप वह मुल्क भी बच नहीं सका, पाकिस्तान भी टूटा। जो उस वक्त मजहब के नाम पर राष्ट्र बनाने की बात करते थे, वे भी अपने को बचा न सके।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जो स्वदेशी और विदेशी दिमाग, मजहब के नाम पर राष्ट्र बनाने वाले दिमाग हैं, चाहे वे हिन्दुस्थान के अन्दर किसी मजहब के नाम पर राष्ट्र बनाने की बात करते हों, चाहे हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करते हों, मुसिलिम राष्ट्र की बात करते हों, सिख राष्ट्र की बात करते हों, किसी मजहब या जाति के नाम पर अपने आप को राष्ट्र मानने की बात करते हैं—वे राष्ट्र द्रोही हैं, ये दिमाग देशी नहीं हैं, विदेशी दिमाग हैं, गुलाम दिमाग हैं। सन् 1947 में यह भी कहा गया था कि राजपुताना राजपूतों का, महाराष्ट्र मराठों का, पंजाब सिखों का, यानी तरह तरह के पृथकतावादी नारे चलते रहे। लेकिन जरा सोचिये कि ये प्रश्न क्यों उठते हैं। पृथकतावादी जो तोड़ने वाले हैं। उस के लिए अगर सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होगी, तो किस की होगी? जो शासन पर बैठता है, जिस के पास शक्ति है जो शक्ति से शासन चलाता है, उस की होगी। अब ये जो शक्ति वाले हैं, कहीं न कहीं राष्ट्रीय दिमाग के साथ उन के अन्दर विदेशी दिमाग की गुंजाइस भी रहती है। आप सोचिये 1931–32 की बात। गांधी जी ने जब मरण व्रत किया, तब डा० अम्बेडकर के साथ पूना पैक्ट हुआ। पहले डा० अम्बेडकर मिलने नहीं जा रहे थे लेकिन आखिर गये। क्योंकि उनका दिमाग राष्ट्रीय था और पूना पैक्ट हुआ लेकिन एक बात डा० अम्बेडकर ने बापू से कही कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान का हिन्दू, हिन्दुस्तान के अछूतों को, हरिजनों को इस तरह से मिलाने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिस तरह से पानी में शक्कर मिल जाती है। इस पर बापू ने कहा, हां, उस के बाद बापू ने एक जोरदार आन्दोलन चलाया इस सवाल को लेकर कि छुआछूत खत्म हो। जब बापू जी बनारस के अन्दर आये, तो वहां पर हिन्दू महा सभा के एक सदस्य ने बापू के गले में जूतियों की माला डाली। उस वक्त श्री राज नारायण और ऐसे ही नौजवान आगे बढ़े। अब वह दिमाग कौन सा था? वह हिन्दू राष्ट का दिमाग था, वह एक स्वदेशी दिमाग था, जिस ने जूतियों की माला उतारी। राज नारयाण ने और दूसरे जिन नौजवानों ने यह काम किया, वह दिमाग एक जाति-तोड़ दिमाग था, एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र का दिमाग था, एक स्वदेशी दिमाग था और उन देशद्रोही लोगों ने, जिन्होंने जूतियों की माला पहनाई, वह एक विदेशी दिमाग था।

अब आप आज की हालत को देख लीजिये। गुजरात में क्या हुआ है। जिस शासन और शक्तियों ने जाति के आधार पर गुजरात में आग लगाई है और इस देश के अन्दर आग लगाई है और किस देश में, जिस देश में गांधी हुए हैं, आज वे ही शक्तियां फिर काम कर रही हैं। गोडसे ने गांधी जी को मारा लेकिन गांधी के सिद्धांतों को नहीं मार सका। शरीर से गांधी जी चले गये लेकिन उनके सिद्धान्त की ज्योति जलती रही। गांधी जी के जन्म स्थान पर यह सब कुछ जो हुआ है, उस के लिए मैं वहां की सरकार और वहां के आज के मुख्य मंत्री को जिम्मेवार ठहराता हूं। गांधी जी के सच्चे भक्त के साथ जो पूना पैक्ट हुआ था, उस की आत्मा को इस बेदर्दी के साथ जालिम जातिवाद और राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतों ने खुलेआम नंगा नाच कर के सताया है

और हरिजनों को काटा है, जलाया है। इन विदेशी दिमाग वालों ने सत्ता को साथ लेकर, शक्ति को साथ लेकर, ऐसा किया है। रिजर्वेशन का जो सवाल था वह तो पूना पैक्ट के आधार पर आता है। रिजर्वेशन का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह रिजर्वेशन कागजों में धरा रहे। कितने प्रान्त हैं, जिन्होंने इसको किया है और किस हद तक किया है। अगर नहीं किया है, तो यह शासन की जिम्मेदारी है, वह इस के लिए दोषी है और वह शासन चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का हो, उस शासन का दिमाग गांधी जी का दिमाग, जयप्रकाश नारायण का दिमाग, डा० लोहिया का दिमाग, राष्ट्रवादी दिमाग नहीं है। वह स्वदेशी दिमाग नहीं है बल्कि वह विदेशी दिमाग है, जो इस देश के अछूतों को, हरिजन कहलाने वालों को, उन के अधिकारों में समानता न लाए और जाति को तोड़ न दे। इसलिए वहां पर क्या हुआ। वहां पर अछूतिस्तान का नारा क्यों लगा। गांधी जी ने उस नारे को तोड़ा था और पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। 30 साल के बाद, गांधी के देश में गांधी के नाम लेवा शासन में इतना जुल्म हुआ हरिजनों पर, इतने हरिजनों को मारा गया, जलाया गया, जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। उन के घरों को जलाया गया और एक मेम्बर लोक सभा के, जो इसी सदन के मेम्बर हैं, उन के घर को जलाया गया। काश आज गांधी जी होते। नौआखली में आग लग रही थी और यहां जश्न मन रहा था। वहां गांधी जी फिर रहे थे। आज गांधी जी की शक्ति कहां थी राज नारायण में, जो वहां पर गये थे। राज नारायण में इतना दम कहां था जो गांधी बन कर वहां कुछ करता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समूची पार्लियामेंट इस देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा कारगर हथियार साबित हुई। जब सारे देश में आग लग रही थी, गुजरात उस आग में जल रहा था और उसकी प्रचन्ड आग बढ़ रही थी, तब यह सदन बोला और सब ने इकट्ठे होकर और एक आवाज के साथ एक बात कही और उसका असर हुआ। जो यह कहते हैं कि इस से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ, वे पागलों की दुनिया में बसते हैं। जब सदन ने यह फैसला कर दिया तो वह सारे राष्ट्र को छू गया, वह सारे राष्ट्र के दिमाग को छू गया। राष्ट्र में गांधी जी की आत्मा फिर जागी और काफिर और राक्षासी शक्ति जो अछूतों को डसना और नष्ट करना चाहती है वह टूटी। लेकिन वहां के मुख्य मंत्री की यह हिम्मत कैसे हो गयी कि वह यह कहे कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक कमीशन बनाया जाए जो इसकी जांच करे। आपने अच्छा किया कि इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी। अच्छा होता कि लोक सभा में ऐसे लोगों को निन्दित किया जाता। इसका यहां प्रस्ताव होता तो कुछ न कुछ और बात बनती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अछूतों, हरिजनों के लिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम उनके लिए अब तक क्यों नहीं कार्य कर पाये। याद रखना कि सब से ज्यादा पापी वह है जो हिन्दु राष्ट्र की बात करता है, जो ऊंचे कुल के राष्ट्र की बात करता है, जो क्षत्रीय राष्ट्र की बात करता है, ब्राह्मण राज की बात करता है। वह इस देश का दिमाग नहीं, गांधी का दिमाग नहीं, वह इस देश के किसी सिद्ध-पीर लोगों का दिमाग नहीं बल्कि वह देशद्रोही, अंग्रेज, विदेशी का दिमाग है। वही दिमाग यह बात कर सकता है। (व्यवधान)

जो मुसलमान मुस्लिम होम लैंड की बात करता है, जो सिख खालिस्तान की बात करता है, जो अछूत अछूतिस्थान की बात करता है, जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करता है, या जो धर्म और मजहब के नाम पर राष्ट्र को तोड़ने की बात करता है मैं उन सभी की घोर निन्दा करता हूं और उन्हें विदेशी दिमाग करार देता हूं। लेकिन जो सिख, मुसलमान, अछूत;

गरीब, हरिजन और सभी छोटे-मोटे लोगों पर अत्याचार करता है उसको भी मैं विदेशी दिमाग करार देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खालिस्तान की चर्चा चल रही है। हमारे घर मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। उनको कोई काम नहीं मिला लेकिन उनके खिलाफ इलजाम लगा कि ये सरदार गंगा सिंह ढिल्लों जो कि अमेरिका से चल कर यहां आये, से हरियाणा में गुप्त रूप से मिले। क्यों मिल कैसे मिले, यह तो ये ही जान सकते हैं। मैं तो इतना ही मानता हूं कि अगर यह इलजाम झूठा भी हो तो भी हिन्दुस्तान के घर मंत्री जैसे आदमी के खिलाफ ऐसा इलजाम लगाना कि वे गुप्त तौर पर उनसे मिले, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है और हमारे घर मंत्री यह कह कर अपना पिंडा छुड़ा लें कि मैं नहीं मिला, यह भी सही परम्परा नहीं है। यह इलजाम लगाने वाला एक जिम्मेदार मेम्बर है और इस सदन का मेम्बर है और वह एक पार्टी का अध्यक्ष भी है।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) नाम बोलो।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी। (व्यवधान) मैंने कब उसको सही या गलत कहा। याद रखना कि मुझे इस बात की खुशी नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के घर मंत्री के खिलाफ इस तरह का इलजाम लगे कि वे किसी विदेशी या किसी विदेशी एजेंट से मिले। यह एक शर्म की बात है, मैं इसे खुशी की बात नहीं मानता। हिन्दुस्तान का घर मंत्री सिखों का, अछूतों का, हरिजनों का, भारत के हर नागरिक का हमदर्द है लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन को तोड़ने वाले का, चाहे वह कोई भी हो, हमदर्द नहीं है। (व्यवधान) न जाने कितने घर मंत्री आये, कितने चले गये। कल के घर मंत्री आज पुलिस वालों से पिट रहे हैं और आज के घर मंत्री का कल क्या होगा यह कोई नहीं कह सकता।

आज मजलूमों पर जुल्म होता है हम मजलूम हैं इस मजलूम देश के और इस जुल्म की मैं घोर निंदा करता हूं।

खालिस्तान का नारा सिखों की तरफ से आया। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई कौम-परस्त है और भारत का रक्षी है तो वह सिख है। जितने भी युद्ध हुए, सब में वह अगुआ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ पंजाब के खेतों में मेहनत से काम करता है। युद्ध में दुश्मनों का दुश्मन बन जाता है। पंजाब में रहने वाली मां के चारों बेटे फौज के अंदर हैं। तो यह खालिस्तान का नारा सिख की तरफ से नहीं है, विदेशी दिमाग ऐसा कर रहे हैं। हां उसकी छोटी-मोटी तकलीफें हो सकती हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दोषी कौन है ? जगजीत सिंह—रोज विलायत से जाता—आता रहता है। कभी दरबार-साहब में आकाशवाणी लगा देता है, साठे जी की आकाशवाणी फेल और जगजीत की आकाशवाणी लगेगी और खालिस्तान से हवाई-जहाज बनकर पाकिस्तान जाता है और पाकिस्तान से टी०वी० में इंटरव्यू देता है और आनन्दपुर साहब की चाबी पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट देते हैं और फिर वह भारत में आता है। क्या उनको कोई पूछने-कहने वाला नहीं है ? फिर चक्कर चलाकर वे चले जाते हैं। गंगासिंह ढिल्लों कौन है ? यहां आया और चला गया, सुना है कि उनसे यातचीत हुई। इसकी असलियत को समझना पड़ेगा, लेकिन सिखों को जो तकलीफें हैं उनको भी समझें। एक तरफ तो हरिजनों के लिए, मुसलमानों के लिए रिजरवेशन नहीं कर सकते और अगर किया भी है तो सिर्फ कागजों पर किया है और दूसरी तरफ सारी हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में बहादुर सिख लड़ता है, हरियाणा का लड़ता है, राजस्थान का लड़ता है और रिजर्वेशन परसेंट से आगे नहीं जा सकता—तो क्या ये मंदिर में टल्ली बजाने वाले हिन्दुस्तान को बचायेंगे—यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? देखिए, उनके अंदर उत्साह होता है जो वे इस देश को बचाया करते हैं,

लेकिन आप उनके उत्साह को तोड़ रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि सबसे ज्यादा सिख हैं इसलिए आपने रिजर्वेशन पर पाबंदी लगा दी, लेकिन अगर आपने पाबंदी लगा दी और कहते हैं कि सिख सबसे ज्यादा हैं तो क्या कोई जनरल बना क्या अब तक ? (व्यवधान) आनंदपुर साहब की बात बताना चाहता हूं। आप क्यों सिखों के धार्मिक स्थानों में दखल दे रहे हैं, क्या मतलब है आपका ? आनंदपुर साहब के अंदर जत्था हमेशा गुरुद्वारा प्रबंध कमेटी भेजती थी, उसमें सरकार ने क्यों टांग अड़ा दी ? क्या करते हैं आप ? उनका यह एक धार्मिक काम था। आप आनंदपुर साहब में जा रहे है, सरकारी काम तो आपसे संभाला नहीं जाता। कोई सवाल पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई और अब गुरद्वारे का काम भी आपने ले लिया।

1980 में पंजाब सरकार के मुख्यमंत्री की तरफ से एक सर्कुलर निकला, जिसमें कहा गया है कि सरदार साहब के बजाए "श्री" लिखा करें—सरदार न लिखा करें। मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है अगर इतना हम इस देश में कर दें। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि ऐसा भारत बन जाए कि नाम से और सक्ल से कोई यह न जान सके कि यह हिन्दू है या मुस्लिम है या सिख है या ईसाई है, लेकिन इसके लिए तो बहुत कुरबानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी, बहुत काम करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इस काम के लिए महल के अन्दर शोषण करने वाला नहीं बैठेगा।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : शेव करना छोड़ दो और एक से बन जाओ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप जैसे रंगीन मिजाज शेव करना छोड़ते नहीं हैं। नाइट क्लबों में विदेशों में जब जाते तो तब यह सब भूल जाते हो, क्या यह भी इतिहास नहीं है ? गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि आजादी के वास्ते अगर मेरा बस चले तो हर घर में एक सिख बना दूं। लेकिन सिर्फ दाढ़ी से सिख नहीं बनता। इस में कुछ मन का भी रोना है....

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) गुरुमंत्र ले लो सरदार साहब से।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको और सरदार साहब को दे दूं, मेरे से ले जाओ मंत्री।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनकी शिकायतें सुनी जानी चाहियें। कितना रुपया आप देते हैं ? 190 करोड़ में से पंजाब को एक परसेंट ही आप देते हैं, उसकी तरक्की के वास्ते एक परसेंट ही देते हैं। क्या यह नाइंसाफ नहीं है ? थीन प्राजेक्ट को रूके हुए बीस साल हो गए हैं। कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गंगा का पानी फिजूल जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है। उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। यहां पर दस गुना महंगा उनको पानी दिया जाता है। पंजाब के लोग की जायज तक्लीफें हैं, दुख हैं। उनको आपको देखना होगा। उन पर आपको विचार करना होगा।

मुसलमान की तरफ आएं। मुरादाबाद में क्या हुआ ? क्यों वहां पर मुसलमानों को कत्ल किया गया ? कौन दोषी था ? मुसलमानों के वास्ते होम लैंड की मांग के पीछे जो दिमाग है, वह विदेशी है। उस विदेशी दिमाग को बनाने में सरकार की शक्ति का दुरुपयोग भी शामिल है ? जब वहां कत्लेआम हो रहा था मुसलमानों का तो क्यों नहीं आपने हिम्मत के साथ जुर्रत के साथ इसको रोका। आपने कह दिया कि विदेशी ताकतें मुसलमानों को उकसा रही हैं।

पृथकतावादी शक्तियों को मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि वे कान खोल कर सुन लें कि सिख कभी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति गद्दार नहीं हो सकता। सिख किस का है ? बाबा नानक

का है, गुरुगोबिन्द सिंह का है । खालिस्तान का फर्जी नारा देने वाले समझते कि दुनिया के इतिहास में कोई ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी जो सिखों के इतिहास में मिलती है क्या कहा गया है उनके इतिहास में ? कहा गया है जान अ.न और कार्य पराया जो गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह साहब नौ बरस के बच्चे थे तब उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के मजलूम लोगों के लिए कुर्बानी दी उनके पिता गुरु तेग बहादुर कहते हैं, जाओ अपना शीष कटाओ दिल्ली में इस वास्ते कि जान अपनी और कार्य पराया स्वयं को और अपने चार साहिबजादों को, नन्हे नन्हे बच्चों को उन्होंने कुर्बान कर दिया शहीदी प्राप्त करवाने वह खुद गए इस वास्ते सिख कर्म भी देश के प्रति गद्दारी नहीं कर सकता हो, उनको मजबूर मत करो । उनकी तकलीफें दूर करो एक खुमैनी भी हैं और नाम उनका इंदर सिंह है उन्होंने भी वही खालिस्तान वाली बात कही है अच्छे पागल दिमाग वाले हैं विदेशी दिमाग चल रहा है ।

कुछ लोगों में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, मत अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं लेकिन बुनियादी चीज को समझना पड़ेगा । गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा । उस रास्ते पर उनको जाने के लिए मजबूर आप न करें जो उनकी तकलीफें हैं उनको आप दूर करें। इंसानी जिन्दगी की आप कद्र करें, सम्पत्ति के शोषण को आप रोकें सम्पत्ति किन लोगों के हाथ में है ? अछूतिस्तान की मांग के पीछे भी विदेशी दिमाग है । हम नहीं चाहते कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जायज मांगों को न माना जाए । अवश्य माना जाए । लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते कि विदेशी दिमाग से काम हो । पंद्रह आदमी कत्ल किए गए । उनकी लाशें एकतरफ हैं और रुपया एक तरफ तो जो विदेशी दिमाग है वह पैसे की तरफ जाएगा, लाशें उठाने की तरफ नहीं जाएगा । एक करोड़ एक तरफ हो और एक बच्चे की जिन्दगी बचाने का सवाल दूसरी तरफ हो तो राष्ट्र का दिमाग बच्चे को बचाने की तरफ जाना चाहिये । यह देशी और विदेशी दिमाग की बात कहता है

मैं घर-मंत्री जी आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आप पिंड मत छुड़ा जाना, आपकी आदत है कि कुछ थोड़ी सी बात मजाक में कहकर कुछ शेर कहकर आप टाल जाते हैं । मुझे इस बात पर बड़ी तकलीफ है, इस बात पर नहीं कि आप हो, अगर होते, तो मुझे कम तकलीफ थी, आपकी हैसियत खत्म थी, आपकी भी वैसी ही थी जैसी खालिस्तान का नारा देने वालों की । लेकिन आप नहीं हो, यह मानकर चल रहा हूं, लेकिन फिर यह कहना कि मैं नहीं हूं, यह कोई जवाब नहीं है आपका पर राष्ट्र के सामने यह आपकी कोई दलील नहीं है । इसी के लिये आपको सबूत देना पड़ेगा । इसलिये सबूत नहीं देना पड़ेगा कि आप मुलजिम हो, आपके साथ हो रही है, जैसे भगवान कृष्ण ने गीता में कहा है कि छठसार के सब पदार्थ मुझको मिल सकते हैं और मैं भोग सकता हूं, लेकिन अगर मैं कर्मों से पतित होकर भोगूंगा तो सारा राष्ट्र और समाज पतित हो जायेगा ।

जो घर-मंत्री की गद्दी पर बैठा हो, उस पर बहुत बड़े राष्ट्र-द्रोह का आरोप लगता हो और उसका भी यह कहकर जवाब दें कि मैं नहीं मिला और मुझ से बात नहीं हुई, हां पिंड छुड़ा जाता हो, तो यह इतिहास के अन्दर मशकूक रहेगा । आने वाली सन्तान उसे देखेगी । जो इतिहास इस देश के गुरुओं ने, उनको मानने वालों ने, उनके पीछे चलने वालों ने बनाया था, उनके ऊपर भी आप थोड़ा बहुत बोझ बनोगे, उसके मददगार नहीं बनोगे ।

मैं सब पार्टियों के साथियों से, समूचे सदन से कहूंगा कि यह प्रस्ताव पास होकर जाना चाहिये और सर्वसम्मति से जाना चाहिये । कुछ भाइयों ने राय दी कि अगर सर्वसम्मति

से हो गया तो पक्ष-विपक्ष क्या हुआ ? पार्लियामेंट क्या हुई ? पार्लियामेंट का यह मतलब थोड़े ही है कि हम कहें रोटी खानी है तो कांग्रेस वाले कहें कि नहीं खानी है। या हम कहें कि नहीं खबनी है तो कांग्रेस वाले कहें कि खानी है : यह कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि पृथकतावादी लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाये और कम-से-कम अछूत, मुसलमान, पिछड़े हुए लोगों का सवाल या मजहब का सवाल कोई राष्ट थोड़े ही हो जाता है। भारत विभिन्न मजहबों का राष्ट्र है, यह ईसाई, पारसी, गुरू गोविन्दसिंह के खालसे मुसलमान और समूचे धर्मों का भारत है। यह एक मजहब और धर्म का भारत नहीं है। सबसे खतरनाक, खालिस्तान का नारा तो नकारा नारा है, लेकिन हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नारा देव वाले सबसे ज्यादा विदेशी दिमाग और खतरनाक हैं। इसको भी आप भूलना मत :

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर आप सोच-समझकर इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करें जो शिकायत पंजाब के लोगों को सिखों को है, धार्मिक मामले में दखलन्दाजी है, आप उसको मिटान की कोशिश करें। सरदार में और श्री में क्या फर्क पड़ता है इसमें कौनसी ऐसी चीज है। आनन्दपुर साहब की बात, फौज की बात या पैसा खर्च करन की बात, थी न डैम की बात इनसे क्या होता है। इधर मुसलमानों की शिकायत है। 15 दिन से मुसलमान की 15 साल की लड़की गुम हो गई। ज्ञानी जी यह कितने ही झंझट चलते हैं लेकिन यह छोटी-छोटी बातें जहर बन जाती हैं। इसलिये सर्वसम्मति से इस प्रस्ताव को पास कीजिये।

अगर कहीं शक्ति चल सके तो यह गुजरात में शेर की तरह चलाओ शेर के नीचे पड़ना बहुत आता है, बहुतसों का काम है, लेकिन सिंह के ऊपर बैठकर सिंह की नाक में नकेल डालना बहादुरों का काम होता है। वही से जो चिपके बैठा रहे, हरिजनों औरआदिवासियों पर जुल्म हो, इस आधार पर आप इस्तीफा दे देते, पर नकारा होकर आप यह काम नहीं कर सकते।

याद रखिये पिपरा कांड, आगरा में जनता रिजीम में भी जो अछूत मर गये थे, वह भी इसकी ही एक कड़ी है। जुल्म जुल्म है, चाह किसी के राज्य में हुआ हो। बाबा नानक वाली बात है—

हाकिम चोर मुसद्दी कुत्ते, जाग जगावण थां था सुत्ते।

यह हालत है, इसको समझकर करियें वरना वक्त सब को बतलायेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से पास कर आप जायें। इससे देश के लोगों को रा ट्रवादी लोगों को ताकत मिले और पृथकवादी शक्तियों को हराया जा सके। चा वह हिन्दूओं, मुसलमान या सिखों। फिरका परस्त, ना-बराबरी, बेईमानी और जुल्म के ढेर के ऊपर यह कीड़े-मकौड़े की तरह पनपा करते हैं। अगर इन बुराइयों को मिटा दिया जाये तो यह कीड़े मकौड़े और मक्खी खत्म हो जायेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि हमें इस माननीय सदन में देश में पृथकतावादी प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में बात करनी पड़ रही है। अभी मैं आ राजथा, तो इस देश के एक साधारण व्यक्ति ने मुझसे कहा कि इन बातों को लोक सभा में लाव का अर्थ केवल ऐसे लोगों का महत्व बढ़ाना है, और इसलिए यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं भी समझता हूं कि इतना बड़ा जो सदन पूरे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जो सभी धर्मों के मानव वालों, सभी

भाषाएं बोलने वालों, सभी नस्लों और सभी क्षेत्रों के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, उसके किसी माननीय सदस्य के ख्याल में भी यह बात नहीं आ सकती है, कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता है कि देश का कोई भाग पृथक हो सकता है, या उसको पृथक करने की बात कही जा सकती है।

मैं माननीय बागड़ी जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं। वह बहुत भले आदमी हैं। उनके दिल में गरीबों, पिछड़े लोगों और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए बड़ा प्यार है, इस देश की एकता के लिए बड़ा प्यार है। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, जब उन्होंने चरित्र-हत्या के तौर पर गृह मंत्री पर आरोप लगाया—इतना बड़ा आरोप कि इस देश के गृह मंत्री ने खालिस्तान की मांग करने वालों से बातचीत की। (व्यवधान) मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह आरोप बागड़ी जी ने लगाया। जिसने भी लगाया, उन्हें यह कहना नहीं चाहिए था कि इस साजिश में वह शरीक हैं। वह गौर करें कि इससे एक मामूली सी बात का महत्व कितना बढ़ गया है। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा है कि और लोगों ने कहा है, जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात कहते हैं। उनकी बात को कह कर बागड़ी जी ने उसको महत्व दिया है। उन्हें यह बात इस सदन में नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी। इससे मुझे दुख हुआ है और उन्हें भी दुख होना चाहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : जब उन्होंने कहा ही नहीं है, तो दुख किस बात का ?

श्री अंजुल इशर : आज खालिस्तान का मामला इतने महत्व का नहीं है। अगर दो चार सिर-फिरे लोग यह बात कहते हों, और वह बात अखबारों में आ जाती हो, तो हमें उसको इतना महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए। इस देश में सिख, बहादुर सिख, हमेशा से राष्ट्रवादी रहे हैं। वे इस देश की राष्ट्रीयता के प्रमुख अंग हैं। जब भी विदेशों में सिखों की वेश-भूषा, दाढ़ी और पगड़ी, देखी जाती है, तो लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान याद आता है। हमें और आपको देख कर कोई हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं समझ सकता है, क्योंकि हम पाकिस्तानी या किसी दूसरे देश के रहने वाले भी समझे जा सकते हैं। लेकिन एक सिख को देख कर कहा जा सकता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तानी है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सिख हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीयता का एक प्रमुख अंग है। वह हमारी सरहदों पर बसा हुआ है, हमारी सेनाओं में काम करता है, अच्छा टेकनीशन है, अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर है और हमारे देश की तरक्की में उसकी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। हमारे देश के सब से अमीर राज्य का वह रहने वाला है और इस राज्य को अमीर बनाने में भी उस सिख का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। तो सिख पृथकवादी नहीं हो सकता। इस खालिस्तान की कुछ सिरफिरे लोग मांग क्यों कर रहे हैं, इस के पीछे कुछ कारण हैं। उस कारण को देखने के लिए हमें केवल खालिस्तान नहीं बल्कि आसाम की तरफ भी जाना पड़ेगा। हमें नागालैंड की तरफ भी जाना पड़ेगा, हमें नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स की तरफ भी जाना पड़ेगा और हमें माफ कीजिएगा, तामिलनाडु की तरफ भी जाना पड़ेगा। हमें उन संगठनों को भी देखना पड़ेगा, उन राजनैतिक दलों को भी देखना पड़ेगा जो धर्म के नाम पर स्थापित हुए हैं, जो नस्ल के नाम पर स्थापित हुए है, जो एक संस्कृति की बात करते हैं, जो एक भाषा की बात करते हैं, उन की तरफ भी हमें जाना पड़ेगा और जो क्षेत्रीयता की बात करते हैं उन की तरफ भी हमें जाना पड़ेगा। इस किस्म के संगठन देश की एकता के लिए घातक हैं। इस किस्म के संगठन देश की एकता को खतरा पहुंचाते हैं। राजनैतिक आधार पर संगठन बनें, आर्थिक आधार पर संगठन बनें, सामाजिक संगठन बनें, इस से किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता। क्या इतिहास का यह दुर्भाग्य-

पूर्ण पन्ना हम भूल सकते हैं जिस में इस देश के बंटवारे में हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग जैसे धर्म-संगठनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। कांग्रेस का इतना बड़ा संगठन जो एक देश की, एक राष्ट्रीयता की बात कर रहा था इन धर्म संगठनों की धारा को रोक नहीं पाया। छोटे छोटे संगठन थे मुस्लिम लीग और हिन्दू महा सभा, ये कोई बड़े बड़े संगठन नहीं थे लेकिन हम उन को रोक नहीं पाये, उन भावनाओं को, उन अजबातों को रोक नहीं पाये। तो हमें इन संगठनों से सचेत रहना है। उनके पास आर्थिक कार्यक्रम है नहीं, राजनैतिक कार्यक्रम है नहीं, उन की निगाह में पूरे देश का नक्शा है नहीं, उन की निगाह में केवल या तो धर्म की बात है या भाषा की बात है या क्षेत्र की बात है, या नस्ल की बात है और उसी को उजागर कर के उसी से भावनाओं को भड़का कर वे चुनाव भी लड़ते हैं। कभी जीतते हैं, कभी हारते हैं और जब उन के अंदर मतभेद हो जाता है, तो एक-दूसरे से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। पंजाब के अकाली दल में दो ग्रुप हो गए। जब वह आपस में लड़ने लग गए तो एक ने कहा कि हम और आगे जाते हैं। एक कहता है पंजाबी स्टेट और सिखों की बात, दूसरे ने कहा कि नहीं, आजाद खालिस्तान हमें चाहिए ताकि सिखों की भोली भाली जनता की भावनाओं को उभाड़ सकें।

यही हाल तामिलनाडु में है। आज जो क्षेत्रीय संगठन जब आपस में जोरदार तरीके से लड़ते हैं तो एक ज्यादा उग्र हो जाता है, हिन्दी का ज्यादा विरोधी हो जाता है, राष्ट्रीयता का विरोधी हो जाता है और उन भावनाओं को उजागर करने की कोशिश करता है। इसी तरह से मिजोरम में, अरुणाचल में, या नागालैंड में जो अलग अलग पृथकवादी ग्रुप हैं वह आपस में जब लड़ते हैं तो वे लोगों की भावनाओं को ज्यादा उभाड़ने की कोशिश करते है।

इन सब से बड़ा खतरनाक दल और संगठन जो एक हमारे देश में है जिस को राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ कहा जाता है वह पूरे देश में हिन्दू-राष्ट्र की बात करता है जबकि यह देश हिन्दू का भी है, मुसलमान का भी है, सिख का भी है और ईसाई का भी है। अगर आप हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करें, आप एक संस्कृति की बात करें, अगर आप केवल एक ही भाषा की बात करें, केवल हिन्दी हिन्दू हिन्दुस्तान की बात करें तो दूसरे लोगों पर इस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी? इसका क्या असर होगा? इस काम को अमल में लाने के लिए आप लाठी, चाकू भाला, गड़सा चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दें, जगह जगह पर आप पैरा-मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दें तो उसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। इस देश के दूसरे लोगों पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा? जाहिर है कि उनके दिल में पृथकतावादी भावना पैदा होगी। इसलिए यह संगठन जो धार्मिक आधार पर, सांस्कृतिक आधार पर बनाए गए हैं, एक नस्ल, एक भाषा या एक कल्चर के आधार पर बनाए गए हैं उनसे हमको सजग रहना चाहिए।

हमारी कांग्रेस एक पार्टी है, आजादी की लड़ाई में कांग्रेस का जो योगदान रहा वह हम सभी जानते हैं। कांग्रेस ने इस देश की एकता में जो योगदान किया है वह हम जानते हैं। कांग्रेस के झंडे के नीचे देश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के नागरिक—तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, केरल, पंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र के लोग, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख इसाई, पारसी—इकट्ठे हुए और इस देश की एकता में कांग्रेस का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। कांग्रेस एक ऐसा संगठन रहा है जोकि देश के एक एक कोने में मौजूद है, एक एक गांव में मौजूद है, एक एक मोहल्ले में मौजूद है। (व्यवधान) मैं तो कहूंगा कि जहां कांग्रेस नहीं मिलेगी वहां देश नहीं मिलेगा। आपको देश के हर कोने में हर जगह कांग्रेस मिल जाएगी। कांग्रेस की इस देश की एकता को एक सूत्र में बांधने वाला संगठन रहा है और आज भी है। जनता पार्टी कानूनी तौर से आ गई थी और उसने सरकार भी बना ली थी तथा शासन भी कर रही थी लेकिन क्या नैतिकता के आधार पर जनता पार्टी को सरकार बनाने का अधिकार था? नहीं था। जनता पार्टी के अधिकतर लोग

उत्तरी भारत के राज्यों से जीतकर आए थे। उत्तर भारत में आबादी ज्यादा है, सीटें भी ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए जनता पार्टी को ज्यादा सीटें मिल गई थीं लेकिन दक्षिण भारत का कितना प्रतिनिधित्व जनता पार्टी में था? दक्षिण भारत के चार-पांच राज्यों से कितने सदस्य जनता पार्टी में चुनकर आए थे? जनता पार्टी की सरकार केवल उत्तरी भारत के लोगों की सरकार थी, उसमें दक्षिण भारत का कोई कंट्रिब्यूशन नहीं था, दक्षिण भारत का उसमें कोई हिस्सा नहीं था। लेकिन आज की सरकार के जो लोग इन ट्रेजरी बेंचेज पर बैठे हैं उनमें एक एक को आप गिन लीजिए, कोई केरल का है, कोई कर्नाटक का है, कोई पंजाब का है, कोई अरुणाचल प्रदेश का है और कोई असम का है। आज सारे प्रदेशों के लोग कांग्रेस बेंचेज पर बैठे हुए हैं। इस सरकार को ही सही मायनों में राष्ट्रीय सरकार कहा जा सकता है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार कभी भी राष्ट्रीय सरकार नहीं थी।

इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमको इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय और आर्थिक आधार पर ही संगठन बनाए जायें चाहे वह राजनीतिक संगठन हों या सामाजिक संगठन हों या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में संगठन हों। धार्मिक आधार पर, नस्ल के आधार पर, क्षेत्र के आधार पर, भाषा के आधार पर बनाए गए संगठनों के खिलाफ हमको व्यापक रूप से प्रचार करना चाहिए और लोगों के दिल में यह भावना भरनी चाहिए कि यह संगठन इस देश की राष्ट्रीयता के खिलाफ हैं, इस देश की अखंडता में बाधक हैं। अगर जरूरत पड़े तो सरकार को कानून बना करके इनकी कार्यवाही को रोकना चाहिए।

1976 में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और जमाते इस्लामी के विरुद्ध कानून बना था, उनके कार्यकलापों उनकी एक्टिविटीज को बैन किया गया था लेकिन 1976 से लेकर अब तक राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और जमाते इस्लामी में क्या परिवर्तन आया? जो काम हमारी सरकार ने 1976 में किया था, वह काम इस समय क्यों नहीं करते हैं। अगर उन का जो काम उस समय था, यही काम इस समय है, तो अगर आवश्यकता हो और अगर वे ज्यादा खतरनाक खेल खेल रहे हों और खेलने के मूड में हों, तो उन के लिए कानून बना कर उन के कार्यकलापों को, उन की एक्टिविटीज को हमें रोक देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह देश एक है, दुर्भाग्य से इस के कुछ हिस्से अलग हो गये हैं, लेकिन जो अभी बचा है यह देश एक है। भारत एक है और भारत एक रहेगा। महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि यह देश एक ऐसी फुलवाडी है जिस में रंग बिरंगे फूल खिले हुए हैं और इन रंग बिरंगे फूलों के होने से ही इस फुलवाड़ी की शोभा है, खूबसूरती है। आज हमारे देश में यूनिटि-इन-डाइवर्सिटी है, हम अनेक भाषायें बोलते हैं, हमारा पहनावा अगल अलग है, हमारी वेश-भूषा अलग अलग है, हम अनेक धर्म के मानने वाले हैं, लेकिन भारतीयता की बात सब के साथ है। हम एक राष्ट्र हैं, हम सब भारत के अंग हैं, भारत माता के पुत्र हैं और उन में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे दुख हो रहा है, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं हम ने इस बात को महत्व दिया है और मैं पुनः दोहराता हूं कि ऐसे संगठन को जो राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य कलाप कर रहे हैं, धर्म के आधार पर, क्षेत्रीय आधार पर या भाषा के आधार पर, उन के खिलाफ यदि आवश्यकता हो तो तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, तथा उन के विरोध में देश के अन्दर एक वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिए। इस के लिए मैं आपको एक सुझाव दूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाना चाहिए। नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन के लिये अलग से एक मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए। जो

इस बात को देखें कि किसी के साथ ज्यादती तो नहीं हो रही है, किसी के साथ अन्याय तो नहीं हो रहा है, किसी को कोई तकलीफ तो नहीं है, किसी के खिलाफ कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन तो नहीं है। इन सब बातों को देखने के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय होना चाहिए। अभी जैसे हमने गुजरात के मामले में प्रस्ताव पास किया था, उसी दृष्टिकोण से मैं आज बागडी जी का समर्थन करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास करना चाहिए कि भारत एक देश है और भारत एक देश रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 20 hon. members who want to speak. Normally this discussion shall take place for one hour I would like to know the sense of the House as to how long we should sit.

AN HON. MEMBER: We can continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No postponement. It has to be completed. Every hon. member shall have to speak. So, each member shall not take more than 5 minutes and shall stick to the points. The mover has been given more than half an hour.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): It is very difficult for a member to express what he wants to say in five minutes. It should be at least ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree to ten minutes. How long do we sit?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): That means 200 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has to be completed today. Each member may take 7 to 8 minutes. Every member has to speak because it is an important subject. Shri Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी जनाब जैनुल बशर साहब की तकरीर सुन रहा था तो ऐसा महसूस हो रहा था कि शायद हम मुल्क के अलहदगी-पसंद ताकतों के खिलाफ कोई रेजोल्यूशन होने के बजाय कांग्रेस पार्टी के मुफाद में कोई रेजोल्यूशन इस पार्लियामैन्ट में जेरे बहस है और उस पर तकरीर हो रही है। मुझे इस से कोई इख्तिलाफ नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक सुनहरी तारीख है, इस मुल्क के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी की खिदमात है, लेकिन कौन सी कांग्रेस पार्टी, कब से कब तक इस मुल्क की खिदमत में लगी रही, कब से कब तक इस मुल्क के टुकडे करने की तरफ अपने कदम बढ़ाती रही है---अब में इस के बारे में बतलाऊंगा।

इस मुल्क पर आर्यों का हमला हुआ, कुषाणों का हमला हुआ, हूणों ने हमला किया, यूनानी आये, महमूद गजनवी आया अंग्रेजों ने हमला किया, गर्ज कि किसी ने भी हमला किया हो, इस मुल्क के अवाम पर उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ। इस मुल्क के अवाम इस मुल्क की हुकूमत में हिस्सेदार नहीं रहे हैं। यही वजह है कि आज 30---32 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम एक कौम की हैसियत से ऊपर उभर कर आगे नहीं आ सके हैं। इस की वजह यह है कि कुछ खास लोगों को इस मुल्क की जिम्मेदारी दे दी गई, चन्द खास लोग इस मुल्क का डिफेंस करेंगे, नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो भी यहां आया उस ने कब्जा कर लिया और हम लोग अपने आप को डिफेंड नहीं कर सके।

आज मुल्क जिस हालत से गुजर रहा है, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। इस पर पार्टी के मफादात से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना चाहिए। इस लिए कि यह सिर्फ खालिस्तान का मामला नहीं है, असम में एक तहरीक चल रही है, उडीसा में सन-ऑफ-दि सायल की तहरीक चली जिसके तहत मारवाड़ियों को वहां से निकालने की बात आई, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के

लोगों पर भी जुल्म हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बहुत सी जगहों पर यह बात चलने लगी है कि जब दूसरी जगहों पर सन-आफ-दि-सायल की बात चलने लगी है तो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी जो बाहर के, दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोग बस गये हैं उन को भी यहां से निकाला जाये। इसी तरह से कुछ और नये मसले खड़े हो गये हैं ---जाति को लेकर, हरिजनों के रिजर्वेशन को लेकर, ऊंची जातियों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस को लेकर, मुसलमानों का दूसरी ताकतों को मिलाकर---इस तरह का एक नया सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है। इस तरह की लड़ाई को अगर हम ने सीरियसली नहीं लिया, इसके खिलाफ सोच समझ कर कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो इस के नतीजे इस मुल्क के लिए बहुत नुकसानदेह हो सकते हैं। यह सब इस लिये है कि हम लोग, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी वाले हों या इधर के लोग हों अपने पार्टी मुफाद को, इस मुल्क के मुफाद के मुकाबले, ज्यादा प्रिफरेंस देने की आदत में मुबतला हो गये हैं।

अभी जनाब जेनुल बशर साहब ने कहा कि इस मुल्क में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो मजहब के नाम पर, जुबान और कल्चर के नाम पर हकूमत कायम करना चाहते हैं। यकीनी तौर पर हम सब को ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ, खवाह वे किसी भी मजहब से ताल्लुक रखते हों या मजहब के नाम पर हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते हों, या किसी खास बिरादरी के नाम पर हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते हों या किसी वर्ग या क्लास के नाम पर हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते हों---उन की मजम्मत करनी चाहिए, उन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़नी चाहिए। लेकिन, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह पालीसी समझ में नहीं आती है कि कोई शख्स किसी खास पोलिटिकल पार्टी या सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन से मुताल्लिक होता है तो हमारे मेम्बर उसकी मजम्मत करते हैं, उस को कहते हैं कि यह मजहब की बात करता है, जुबान की बात करता है, कल्चर की बात करता है, लेकिन मुझे बदकिस्मती से कहना पड़ता है कि जब वही आदमी मुस्लिम लीग पार्टी के अन्दर आ जाता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि एक दिन के अन्दर या एक रात के अन्दर वह ट्रांसफार्म हो जाता है। अगर किसी दूसरी पार्टी से आ कर वह कांग्रेस (आई) की पार्टी ज्वाइन कर लेता है, तो एक दम से बदल जाता है और सैकूलर हो जाता है।

19 hrs.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : गंगा में मिलने के बाद वह नाला नहीं रह जाता।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यही मैं कहता हूं कि गंगा में मिलने के बाद कोई नाला नहीं रहता है लेकिन हमारी गंगा हिन्दुस्तान है, हमारी गंगा कांग्रेस (आई) नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की तहजीब जो है, वह गंगा-यमुना का तमुद्दन है, तहजीब है और उस में मिलने के बाद कोई अलग चीज नहीं रहती है। एक पार्टी से निकल कर अगर कोई दूसरी पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी में चला जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह सेकूलर हो जाता है या बिल्कुल बदल जाता है। मैं आप को बताता हूं कि आप की गवर्नमेंट में वे लोग भी हैं, जो आर०एस०एस० में रहे हैं। पांच ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं और एक मिनिस्टर तो ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने सन् 1971 में हैदराबाद में तकरीर करते हुए कहा था कि मेरा दिल चाहता है कि मुसलमानों के कानूनों में सीसा पिघलवा कर डलवाया जाए क्योंकि वे रेडियो पाकिस्तान सुनते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कौन लोग हैं वे ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : ऐसे लोग भी इस के अन्दर हैं लेकिन उन को सेकूलर कहा जाता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नाम क्यों नहीं बताते, ताकि मामला साफ हो जाए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं नाम नहीं बताना चाहता हूं। आई एम नॉट डिस्कलोजिंग दि नेम। (व्यवधान) ... एक दिन में वे नहीं बदल जाते हैं। मैं आप के सामने मसले रख रहा हूं।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि सिखों की ज्यादा तादाद और मेरे ख्याल में बहुत बड़ी तादाद ऐसी है, जो हिन्दुस्तान को अपना मुल्क समझती है। इस के लिए पता नहीं उन्होंने कितनी कुर्बानियां दी हैं। उन की बेवाहें आज भी जिन्दा हैं और कितने ही ऐसे बच्चे हैं, जिन के बाप शहीद हो गये लड़ाइयों में और हिन्दुस्तान से उन को लगाव है और ताल्लुक है। तो मैं यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि सारे सिखों की अलग सिखलैंड की डिमांड है। चन्द लोग हैं, बहुत थोड़े से लोग हैं, जिन के दिमाग में यह बात आती है और यही नहीं जैसा मनीराम बागड़ी जी ने कहा है कि कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में अछूतिस्तान की बात आती है हालांकि मैं इस से मुत्तफिक नहीं हूं क्योंकि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद सब से बड़ा सबक यह मिला है कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान पाकिस्तान में मुहाजर है और यहां गद्दार है। बड़े आराम से यह कह दिया जाता है कि जिस के दिमाग में आया, उस ने यह कह दिया चाहे उस ने मुल्क के लिए कोई खिदमत की हो या न की हो, मुल्क के साथ ईमानदार रहा हो या न रहा हो, मुल्क के साथ वफादार हो या न हो, लेकिन वह मुसलमान को गद्दार कहने में एक मिनट और एक सेकेन्ड भी नहीं लगाता और मैं तो दावे से कहता हूं कि बड़े से बड़ा आदमी मेरे सामने आए, जो अपने आप को मुल्क का वफादार कहता है, तो मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूं कि वह मुझसे ज्यादा वफादार नहीं हो सकता लेकिन यह बात लोगों के दिमाग में क्यों पैदा होती है, इस के बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। यह इसलिए पैदा होती है कि हम यह महसूस करते हैं बहैसियत एक हरिजन के, बहैसियत एक मुसलमान के और बहैसियत एक बैकवर्ड के, कि हमसे अब इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है और हमारे साथ ज्यादती हो रही है और हमें वह सब कुछ नहीं दिया जा रहा है बहैसियत एक हिन्दुस्तानी होने के कारण हमें मिलना चाहिए। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देता हूं। यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। मुरादाबाद में जब फसाद हुए, तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत जोर-शोर से कहा कि हम कुछ करेंगे। वहां पर पुलिस एक्शन हुआ, फसाद कहां हुआ। वहां पर जबर्दस्ती बयानात देने के लिए कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों ने जोर डाला और उस को हिन्दू मुस्लिम फसाद में तबदील करने की कोशिश की और किसी हद तक वे कामयाब भी हुए लेकिन हुआ क्या ? कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई जिन्होंने यह फसाद किया, कितने ऐसे लोग पकड़े गये। वे ही लोग पकड़े गये जो मुसलमान थे और जिन्होंने फसाद में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़े जोर-शोर के साथ यहां पर यह कहा था कि जनता पार्टी वालों ने या लोकदल वालों ने या और दूसरी पार्टी वालों ने इस से सबक नहीं लिया कि हम ने विनोद गुप्ता और कोई दूसरे गुप्ता, जोकि हमारी पार्टी में ट्रेजरार थे, उन को पार्टी से निकाल दिया क्योंकि वे फसाद में मुलव्वस थे। तो उस के जवाब में तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने उन से पहले एक बहुत बेहतर मिसाल पेश की थी कि अलीगढ़ में जनता पार्टी का जो प्रेसीडेंट था, जो फसाद में मुलव्वस था, हम ने सिर्फ उस को पार्टी से निकाला बल्कि उस की कुर्की कराई, उस को गिरफ्तार किया और सड़कों पर हथकड़ी डाल कर घुमाया। आपने क्या किया कि एक विनोद गुप्ता को और एक दूसरे गुप्त को, जिन को आप खुद जिम्मेदार समझते थे कि वह फसाद में मुलव्वस हैं, पार्टी से ही निकाला है लेकिन आज भी वे आजादी से घूम रहे हैं और आप ने उन को एन०एस०ओ० में बन्द नहीं किया। आप ने किन को बन्द किया, जिन मुसलमानों के ऊपर गोली चली थी, जिन मुसलमानों के रिश्तेदार और अजीज मारे जा रहे थे। बन्द उन को किया, जिन की औरतों के साथ रेप किया गया था पुलिस के जरिये। उन को आप ने बन्द किया। अब आप क्या

समझते हैं कि इन बातों को ले कर मुल्क के अन्दर इन लोगों में फस्ट्रेशन नहीं आएगा । आप देखिये कि गुजरात में क्या हो रहा है । हरिजन औरतों को ले जा कर के रेप किया जाता है, उनके मकानों को जलाया जाता है, उन पर गोलियां चलायी जाती हैं । ये सारे काम हुकूमत की तरफ से किये जाते हैं । मुझे तो ऐसी भी इत्तिला मिली है कि एक माननीय मंत्री तो खतरे की वजह से अपने सारे परिवार को ही दिल्ली ले कर चले आये । अब आप ही बताइये कि ऐसी हालत में फस्ट्रेशन नहीं आयेगा तो क्या आयेगा ?

आज स्कूलों में क्या तालीम दी जा रही है ? स्कूलों में जो तालीम दी जाती है उसमें बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है कि शिवाजी और महाराणा प्रताप हिन्दुओं के हीरो थे । मुझे बताइये कि शिवाजी और महाराणा प्रताप जितने हिन्दुओं के हो सकते हैं उतने मुसलमानों के क्यों नहीं हो सकते । यह बात सही हो या गलत हो कि अकबर और महाराणा प्रताप में आपस में लड़ाई हुई । बादशाहों और राजाओं की लड़ाइयों को ले कर आज हम आपसी लड़ाई का सिलसिला क्यों बनाएं ? मुझे मालूम है कि शिवाजी के तोपची एक मुसलमान थे और औरंगजेब की फौज में हिन्दू थे । कहां से यह मसाला ला कर कौन इसे इस मुल्क में इस्तेमाल कर रहा है ? क्यों नहीं इस पर सरकार पाबन्दी लगाती है ? आप यह मुझे बताएं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि आपको ऐसी नफरत पैदा करने वाली चीजों को बैन करना चाहिए । डा० महाबीर प्रसाद गुप्त ने 18 साल तक रिसर्च कर के एक पेपर पेश किया जिसकी डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब ने और गिरि साहब ने तारीफ की, उसे एप्रिशियेट किया । दुनिया के बहुत से लोगों ने उसे एप्रिशियेट किया । उन्होंने जो अपने पेपर में 6-7 प्वाइंट दिये हैं उन्हें आप तालीम की किताबों में लाइये । वे बहुत सालों से भागे फिर रहे हैं, कभी इधर जाते हैं, कभी उधर जाते हैं बहुत से लोगों से मिलते हैं लेकिन तवारीख की किताबों में वे बातें नहीं आतीं । इतिहास की किताबों में पढ़ाया जाता है कि औरंगजेब ने मन्दिरों को गिराया, लिहाजा मुसलमानों से बदला लेने की बात उनमें आती है बच्चों को यह क्यों नहीं पढाया जाता कि औरंगजेब ने मन्दिरों को बहुत बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें दीं, शिवाजी जहां हिन्दुओं की मदद करते थे, वहां वे मुसलमान औरतों की भी मदद करते थे ? हिन्दु और मुसलमान बन कर रहने के लिए ही न क्यों नहीं पढ़ाया जाता है? उन्हें हिन्दुस्तानी के नाम पर रहन के लिए क्यों नहीं पढाया जाता ? उन्हें अच्छे हिन्दुस्तानी बनने का लिट्रेचर क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ? इस लिट्रेचर को कौन लिखने वाला है, मैं तो नहीं हूं ?

जंगे आजादी की सब से पहली लड़ाई 1857 में लड़ी गयी जिसके अन्दर आम आदमी का इन्वोल्वमेंट हुआ । उस में कोई हिन्दु या मुसलमान के नाम पर नहीं लड़ा । उस लड़ाई में सभी को क्रेडिट जाता है । जब अंग्रेजों ने उस लड़ाई में आम आदमी का इन्वाल्वमेंट देखा और हिन्तुस्तान में कौमी एकता देखी तो उनमें इस से हिन्दु-मुसलमानों में नफरत के बीज डालने की कुराफात पदा हुई । उसके बाद महात्मा गांधी ने आजादी की लड़ाई चलाई । कांग्रेस ने जो लड़ाई लड़ी उसमें भी हिन्दुस्तान के सभी धर्मों के लोगों का हिस्सा था । सभी को उसका क्रेडिट पहुंचता है । उसका जितना क्रेडिट बशर साहब को पहूंचना है उतना ही मुझे भी पहूंचता है । जब अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुस्तान में यह देखा कि सभी जातियों एक हो रही हैं तो उन्होंने यहां नफरत पैदा की । फिर इस मुल्क में आर०एस०एस० का मामला आया और जातियों के नाम पर बहुत कुछ होने लगा । लेकिन मैं एक बात यह जानना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि मनीराम बागडी जी ने बताया कि यह विदेशी दिमाग है जो कि यह लड़ाई कर रहा है, इस विदेशी दिमाग के पीछे खोपड़ी

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

कौन-सी है जिसके इशारे पर यह विदेशी दिमाग चल रहा है। उस खोपड़ी को कुचला क्यों नहीं जाता है ? इसको कुचलने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? यह होम मिनिस्टर पर है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुरादाबाद में कौन लोग थे जिन्होंने कि मुस्लिमहोमलेण्ड की बात की ? क्यों नहीं उनके नाम बताये गये ?

आज मैं साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क का मुसलमान किसी कदर हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होने को तैयार नहीं है। इसमें वह बराबरी के साथ शरीक हो कर इसके साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। वह इन ज्यादतियों के खिलाफ एक साथ लड़ेगा और उसमें हम सभी कामयाब होंगे।

मैं इतना कह कर मनीराम जी बागड़ी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करता हूं कि वे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने यह बात लाएं कि इस मुल्क की इतिहासों की किताबों में तब्दीली की जाए। जब तक किताबों में तब्दीली नहीं लायी जाएगी तब तक इस मुल्क में इस प्रकार की ज्यादतियों होती रहेंगी। इस मुल्क में हिन्दु, मुसलमान, सिख, हरिजन, ट्राइबल सब लोग बराबर के हिस्सेदार हैं। आज इतिहास की किताबों में ऐसे फिकरे भरे पड़े हैं जो लोगों के दिमागों में जहर भर देते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो आपके यहां कहीं न कहीं, किसी-न-किसी जगह ऐसे मेशोशे उगते रहें। इन शोशों को शोला बनने से पहले ही खत्म करना होगा।

मैं इतना कह कर मनोराम जी बागडो के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

[श्री रशीद मसूद सहारनपुर] :

محترم ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب - ابھی جناب زین النبھر صاحب کی تقریر میں سن رہا تھا - تو ایسا محسوس ہو رہا تھا کہ شاید اس ملک کے

علیحدہ کی پسند طاقتوں کے خلاف کوئی ریزرلیوشن ہونے کے بجائے کانگریس پارٹی کے مفاد میں کوئی ریزولیوشن اس پارلیامینٹ میں زیر بحث ہے او اس پر تقریر ہو رہی ہے - مجھے اس سے کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے کہ کانگریس پارٹی کی ایک سنہری تاریخ کے اس ملک کے لئے کانگریس پارٹی کی خدمات ہیں لیکن کونسی کانگریس پارٹی کب سے کب تک اس ملک کی خدمت میں لگی رہی کب سے کب تک اس ملک کے ٹکڑے کرنے کی طرف اپنے قدم بڑھائی رہی ہے - اب میں اس کے بارے میں بتاؤں گا -

اس ملک پر آریوں کا حملہ ہوا کشکوں کا حملہ ہوا ہوؤں نے حملہ کیا یونانی آلے محمود غزنوی آیا انگریزوں نے حملہ کیا غرضیکہ کسی نے بھی حملہ کیا ہو اس ملک کے عوام پر اسکا کوئی اثر نہیں ہوا اس ملک کے عوام اس ملک کی حکومت میں حصہ دار نہیں ہیں - یہی وجہ ہے کہ آپ ۳۰ - ۳۲ سال کی آزادی کے بعد بھی ہم ایک قوم کی حیثیت سے ابھر کر آگے نہیں آ سکے ہیں - اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ کچھ خاص لوگوں کو اس ملک کی ذمہداری دے دی گئی چند خاص لوگ ملک کا ڈیولپمنٹ کرینگے نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جو بھی یہاں آیا اس نے قبضہ کر لیا

پارٹی والے ہوں یا اُدھر کے لوگ ہوں اپنے پارٹی مفاد کو اس ملک کے مفاد کے مقابلے زیادہ پریفرنس دینے کی عادت میں مبتلا ہو گئے ہیں -

ابھی جناب زین المشر صاحب نے کہا کہ اس ملک میں ایسے لوگ موجود ہیں جو مذہب کے نام پر زبان اور کلچر کے نام پر حکومت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں - یقینی طور پر ہم سب کو ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف خواہ وہ کسی بھی مذہب سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں یا مذہب کے نام پر حکومت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہوں یا کسی خاص برادری کے نام پر حکومت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہوں یا کسی ورگ یا کلاس کے نام پر حکومت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہوں - انکی مذمت کرنی چاہئے انکے خلاف لڑائی لڑنی چاہئے - لیکن ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب یہ پالیسی سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے کہ جب وہی شخص کسی خاص پولیٹیکل پارٹی یا سوشل آرگنائزیشن سے متعلق ہوتا ہے تو ہمارے ممبر اسکی مذمت کرتے ہیں اسکو کہتے ہیں کہ یہ مذہب کی بات کرتا ہے زبان کی بات کرتا ہے کلچر کی بات کرتا ہے - لیکن مجھے بدقسمتی سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جب وہی آدمی رولنگ پارٹی کے اندر آ جاتا اور ہم لوگ اپنے آپ کو کنٹرول نہیں کر سکے -

آج ملک جن حالات سے گزر رہا ہے یہ بہت سیریس معاملہ ہے - اس پر پارٹی کے مفادات سے اوپر اٹھکر سوچنا چاہئے - اس لئے کہ یہ صرف خالصتان کا معاملہ نہیں ہے آسام میں ایک تحریک چل رہی ہے اُسمے میں سن - آف - دی سائل کی تحریک چلی جسکے تحت ماروآڑیوں کو وہاں سے نکالنے کی بات آئی اتر پردیش میں بھی بہت سی جگہوں پر یہ بات چلنے لگی ہے کہ جب دوسری جگہوں پر سن-آف دی سائل کی بات چلنے لگی ہے تو اتر پردیش میں بھی جو باہر کے دوسری اسٹیٹس کے لوگ بس گئے ہیں ان کو بھی یہاں سے نکالا جائے - اسی طرح سے کچھ اور نئے مسئلے کھڑے ہو گئے ہیں - جاتی کو لیکر ہریجنوں کے ریزرویشن کو لے کر اونچی جاتیوں اور بیک ورڈ کلاسس کو لیکر مسلمانوں یا دوسری طاقتوں کو ملا کر - اس طرح کا ایک نیا سلسلہ شروع ہوا ہے - اس طرح کی لڑائی کو اگر ہم نے سیریسلی نہیں لیا - اس کے خلاف سچے سمجھ کر قدم نہ اٹھائے گئے تو اسکے نتیجے اس ملک کے لئے بہت نقصان دہ ہو سکتے ہیں - یہ سب اس لئے ہے کہ ہم لوگ \ چاہے کانگریس

میرا دل چاہتا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کے کانوں میں سیسہ پگھلوا کر ڈلوایا جائے کیونکہ وہ ریڈیو پاکستان سنتے ہیں -

شری ملی رام باگڑی : کون لوگ ہیں وہ -

شری رشید مسعود : ایسے لوگ بھی اس کے اندر ہیں لیکن ان کو سیکولر کہا جاتا ہے -

شری ملی رام باگڑی : نام کیوں نہیں بتاتے تاکہ معاملہ صاف ہو جائے -

شری رشید مسعود : میں نام نہیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں - آئی ایم ناٹ ڈسکلوزنگ دی نیم - ... (انٹرپشن) ..... ایک دن میں وہ نہیں بدل جاتے ہیں - میں آپکے سامنے مسئلے رکھ رہا ہوں -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ سکھوں کی زیادہ تعداد اور میرے خیال میں بہت بڑی تعداد ایسی ہے جو ہندوستان کو اپنا ملک سمجھتی ہے - اس کے لئے پتہ نہیں انہوں نے کتنی قربانیاں دی ہیں - انکی ہمسائیں آج بھی زندہ ہیں اور کتنے ہی ایسے بچے ہیں جنکے باپ شہید ہو گئے لڑائیوں میں اور ہندوستان سے ان کو لگاؤ ہے اور تعلق ہے - تو میں ہے تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ایک دن کے اندر یا ایک رات کے اندر وہ ٹرانسفارم ہو جاتا ہے - اگر کسی دوسری پارٹی سے آ کر وہ کانگریس (آئی) کی پارٹی جوائن کر لیتا ہے تو ایک دم سے بدل جاتا ہے اور سیکولر ہو جاتا ہے -

شری چندر سنگھ راوت (المورہ) گلنا میں ملنے کے بعد، وہ تالاب نہیں رہ جاتا ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : یہی میں کہتا ہوں کہ گلنا میں ملنے کے بعد کوئی تالاب نہیں رہتا ہے لیکن ہماری گلنا ہندوستان ہے ہماری گلنا کانگریس (آئی) نہیں ہے - ہندوستان کی تہذیب جو ہے وہ گلنا - جسنا کا تمدن ہے تہذیب ہے اور اس میں ملنے کے بعد کوئی الگ چیز نہیں رہتی ہے - ایک پارٹی سے نکل کر اگر کوئی دوسری پارٹی کانگریس پارٹی میں چلا جاتا ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسی بات نہیں ہے کہ وہ سیکولر ہو جاتا ہے یا بالکل بدل جاتا ہے - میں آپکو بتانا ہوں کہ آپکی گورنمنٹ میں وہ لوگ بھی ہیں جو آر - ایس - ایس - میں رہے ہیں - پانچ ایسے منسٹر ہیں اور ایک منسٹر تو ایسے ہیں جنہوں نے سنہ ۱۹۶۱ع میں حیدرآباد میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے کہا تھا کہ

بھوشیت ایک ہریجن کے بھوشیت
ایک مسلمان کے اور بھوشیت ایک
ٹھک ورت کے کہ ہمارے ساتھ انصاف
نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور ہمارے ساتھ
زیادتی ہو رہی ہے اور ہمیں وہ سب
کچھ نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے جو
بھوشیت ایک ہندوستانی ہونے کے
کارن ہمیں ملنا چاہئے - میں آپکو
ایک مثال دیتا ہوں- یہاں پر
منسٹر صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -
مرادآباد میں جب فساد ہوئے تو
منسٹر صاحب نے بہت زور شور سے
کہا کہ ہم کچھ کرینگے - وہاں پر
پولیس ایکشن ہوا فساد کہاں ہوا -
وہاں پر زبردستی بھاشا دینے کے
لئے کانگرس (آئی) کے لوگوں نے زور
لگایا اور اسکو ہندو مسلم فساد میں
تبدیل کرنے کی کوشش کی اور کسی
حد تک وہ کامیاب بھی ہوگی لیکن
ہوا کیا - کتنے لوگوں کو سزا دی گئی
جنھوں نے یہ فساد کیا کتنے ایسے
لوگ پکڑے گئے - وہ ہی لوگ پکڑے
گئے جو مسلمان تھے اور جنھوں نے
فساد میں کوئی حصہ نہیں لیا -
ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے بڑے
زور و شور کے ساتھ یہاں پر یہ کہا
تھا کہ جنتا پارٹی والوں نے یا لوک
دل والوں نے یا اور دوسری پارٹی والوں
نے اس سے سبق نہیں لیا کہ ہم نے
وہ کہا اور کوئی دوسرے کہتا جو کہ
ہماری پارٹی میں تریبھوان تھے ان کو
پارٹی سے نکال دیا کیونکہ وہ فساد
یہ بات ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں
ہوں کہ سارے سکھوں کی الگ سکھ
ریاست کی ڈیمانڈ ہے - چند لوگ
ہیں بہت تھوڑے سے لوگ ہیں
جنکے دماغ میں یہ بات آتی ہے
اور یہی نہیں جیسا منی رام
باگڑی جی نے کہا ہے کہ کچھ
لوگوں کے دماغ میں اچھوتستان
کی بات آتی ہے - حالانکہ میں
اس سے متفق نہیں ہوں
کیونکہ پاکستان بننے کے بعد
سب سے بڑا سبق یہ ملا ہے کہ
ہندوستان کا مسلمان پاکستان میں
مہاجر ہے اور یہاں غدار ہے - بڑے
آرام سے یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے
جسکے دماغ میں آیا اسلئے یہ کہہ
دیا چاہے اسلئے ملک کے تئیں کوئی
ہمدردی کی ہو یا نہ کی ہو ملک
کے ساتھ ایماندار رہا ہو یا نہ رہا ہو
ملک کے ساتھ وفادار ہو یا نہ ہو
لیکن وہ مسلمان کو غدار کہنے میں
ایک منٹ اور ایک سیکنڈ بھی
نہیں لگاتا اور میں تو دعوے سے کہتا
ہوں کہ بڑے سے بڑا آدمی میرے
سامنے آئے جو اپنے آپکو ملک کا
وفادار کہتا ہے تو میں یقین کے
ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہ مجھ سے
زیادہ وفادار نہیں ہو سکتا لیکن یہ
بات لوگوں کے دماغ میں کیوں پیدا
ہوتی ہے اسکے بارے میں ہمیں
سوچنا پڑیگا - یہ اسلئے پیدا ہوتی
ہے کہ ہم یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں

تو ایسی بڑی اطلاع ملی ہے
کہ ایک مانٹیے منتری تو خطرے کی
وجہ سے اپنے سارے پریوار کو دہلی
لے کر چلے آئے - اب آپ ہی بتایئے کہ
ایسی حالت میں فرسٹیشن نہیں
آئیگا تو کیا آئیگا -

آج اسکولوں میں کیا تعلیم دی
جا رہی ہے - اسکولوں میں جو
تعلیم دی جاتی ہے اس میں بچوں
کو پڑھایا جاتا ہے کہ شواجی اور
مہا رانا پرتاپ ہندوؤں کے ہیرو تھے -
مجھے بتایئے کہ شوا جی اور
مہاراجا پرتاپ جتنے ہندوؤں کے ہو
سکتے ہیں اتنے مسلمانوں کے کیوں نہیں
ہو سکتے- یہ بات صحیح ہو یا غلط
ہو کہ اکبر اور مہاراجا پرتاپ میں
آپس میں لڑائی ہوئی - بادشاہوں
اور راجاؤں کی لڑائیوں کو لیکر آج
ہم آپسی لڑائی کا سلسلہ کیوں بڑھائیں-
مجھے معلوم ہے کہ شواجی کے توپچی
ایک مسلمان تھے اور اورنگ زیب
کی فوج میں ہندو تھے - کہاں سے
یہ مسئلہ لا کر کیوں اسے اس ملک
میں استعمال کر رہا ہے - کیوں
نہیں اس پر سرکار پابندی لگاتی ہے -
آپ یہ مجھے بتائیں -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو
ایسی نفرت پیدا کرنے والی چیزوں
کو بھی کرنا چاہئے - ڈاکٹر مہاویر
پرساد گپتا نے ۱۸ سال تک ریسرچ
میں ملوث تھے - تو اس کے جواب
میں تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں -
کہ ہم نے ان سے پہلے ایک بہت
بہتر مثال پیش کی تھی کیرالا گیا
میں جنتا پارٹی کا جو پریسیڈنسی
تھا فساد میں ملوث تھا ہم نے جو صرف
اسکو پارٹی سے نکالا بلکہ اسکی گرفتاری
کرائی اسکو گرفتار کیا اور سڑکوں پر
ہتھکڑی ڈال کر گھمایا - آپنے کہا
کہاکہ ایک ونود گپتا کو اور ایک
دوسرے گپتا کو جن کو آپ خود
ذمہ دار سمجھتے تھے کہ وہ فساد
میں ملوث ہیں پارٹی سے ہی نکالا
ہے لیکن آج بھی وہ آزادی سے گھوم
رہے ہیں اور آپ نے ان کو اپیل - اپیس
او میں بند نہیں کیا آپ نے کن کو
بند کیا جن مسلمانوں کے اوپر گولی
چلی تھی جن مسلمانوں کے رشتہ دار
اور عزیز مارے جا رہے تھے - بند ان
کو کیا جنکی عورتوں کے ساتھ
ریپ کیا گیا تھا پولیس کے ذریعہ -
انکو آپ بند کیا - اب آپ کیا
سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان باتوں کو لیکر
ملک کے اندر ان لوگوں میں
فرسٹیشن نہیں آئیگا آپ دیکھئے
کہ گجرات میں کیا ہو رہا ہے -
ہریجن عورتوں کو لے جا کر کے ریپ
کیا جاتا ہے ان کے مکانوں کو جلایا جاتا
ہے - ان پر گولیاں چلائی جاتی
ہیں - یہ سارے کام حکومت
کی طرف سے کئے جاتے ہیں - مجھے

سبھی کو کریڈٹ جاتا ہے - جب
انگریزوں نے اس لڑائی میں عام آدمی
کا انوولمینٹ دیکھا اور ہندوستان
میں قومی ایکتا دیکھی تو ان میں
ہندو مسلمان میں نفرت کے بیج
ڈالنے کی خواہش پیدا ہوئی - اسکے
بعد مہاتما گاندھی نے آزادی کی
لڑائی چلائی - کانگریس نے جو لڑائی
لڑی اس میں بھی ہندوستان کے سبھی
دھرموں کے لوگوں کا حصہ تھا - سبھی
کو اسکا کریڈٹ پہنچتا ہے - اسکا جتنا
کریڈٹ بشر صاحب کو پہنچتا ہے اتنا
ہی مجھے بھی پہنچتا ہے - جب
انگریزوں نے ہندوستان میں یہ دیکھا کہ
سبھی جاتیاں ایک ہو رہی ہیں تو
انہوں نے یہاں نفرت پیدا کی - پھر
اس ملک میں آر - ایس - ایس کا
معاملہ آیا اور جاتیوں کے نام پر بہت
کچھ ہونے لگا - لیکن میں ایک بات
جاننا چاہتا ہوں جیسا کہ ملی رام
باگڑی جی نے بتایا کہ یہ ودیشی دماغ
ہے جو کہ یہ لڑائی کر رہا ہے اس
ودیشی دماغ کے پیچھے کھوپڑی کونسی
ہے جسکے اشارے پر یہ ودیشی دماغ چل
رہا ہے اس کھوپڑی کو کچلا کیوں نہیں
جاتا ہے- اس کو کچلنے کی ذمہ داری
کس پر ہے - وہ ہوم منسٹر پر ہے -
میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
مرادآباد میں کون لوگ تھے جنہوں
نے کہ مسلم ہوم لینڈ کی بات
کرکے ایک پمفلٹ بانٹا جسکی
ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین صاحب نے اور گری
صاحب نے تعریف کی اسے اپوزیشن
کہا - دنیا کے بہت سے لوگوں نے
اسے اپوزیشن کہا - انہوں نے
جو اپنے پمفلٹ میں ۶ - ۷ پوائنٹ
دیئے ہیں - انہیں آپ تعلیم
کی کتابوں میں لیجئے - وہ بہت
سالوں سے بھائی پھر رہے ہیں
کبھی ادھر جاتے ہیں کبھی ادھر
جاتے ہیں - بہت سے لوگوں سے ملتے
ہیں لیکن تواریخ کی کتابوں میں
وہ باتیں نہیں آتیں - اتہاس کی
کتابوں میں پڑھایا جاتا ہے کہ
اورنگزیب نے ہندو مندروں کو گرایا
لہذا مسلمانوں سے بدلا لینے کی بات
ان میں آئی ہے - بچوں کو یہ کیوں
نہیں پڑھایا جاتا کہ اورنگزیب نے
مندروں کو بہت بڑی جائدادیں دیں-
شوا جی جہاں ہندوؤں کی مدد کرتے
تھے وہاں وہ مسلمان عورتوں کی بھی
مدد کرتے تھے - ہندو اور مسلمان
بن کر رہنے کے لئے ہی کیوں پڑھایا
جاتا ہے کہ انہیں ہندوستانی بننے کا
لٹریچر کیوں نہیں دیا جاتا اس
لٹریچر کو کون لکھنے والا ہے میں
تو نہیں ہوں -

جنگ آزادی کی سب سے پہلی
لڑائی ۱۸۵۷ع میں لڑی گئی جس کے
اندر عام آدمی کا انوالومینٹ ہوا -
اس میں کوئی ہندو یا مسلمان
کے نام پر نہیں لڑا اس لڑائی میں

کی - کہوں نہیں انکے نام بتائے گئے -

آج میں صاف طور پر کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک کا مسلمان کسی قدر ہندوستان سے الگ ہونے کو تیار نہیں ہے - اس میں وہ برابری کے ساتھ شریک ہو کر اسکے ساتھ آگے بڑھنا چاہتا ہے - وہ ان زیادتیوں کے خلاف ایک ساتھ لڑے گا اور اس میں ہم سبھی کامیاب ہونگے -

میں اتنا کہہ کر ملی رام جی باگڑی کے پرستاو کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں اور ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ایجوکیشن منسٹر صاحب کے سامنے یہ بات لائیں کہ اس ملک کی اتہاسوں کی کتابوں میں تبدیلی کی جائے جب تک کتابوں میں تبدیلی نہیں لائی جائے گی تب تک اس ملک میں اس پرکار کی زیادتیاں ہوتی رہیں گی - اس ملک میں ہندو مسلمان سکھ ہریجن ٹرائبل سب لوگ برابر کے حصہ دار ہیں - آج اتہاس کی کتابوں میں ایسے فقرے بھرے پڑے ہیں جو لوگوں کے دماغوں میں زہر بھر دیتے ہیں - اگر ایسا نہیں ہوتا ہے تو آپکے یہاں کہیں نہ کہیں کسی نہ کسی جگہ ایسے شوشے اٹھتے رہیں گے - ان شوشوں کو شملہ

بلکے سے پہلے ہی ختم کرنا ہوگا -

میں اتنا کہہ کر ملی رام جی باگڑی کے پرستاو کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں]

SHRI AMARINDER SINGH (Patiala): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, those of us in this House and elsewhere who believe that a strong and united India only is the salvation of our people cannot but condemn this sperratist movement that has raised its head in the various parts of the country in the strongest of terms.

Recently, we have heard in the press and also in this House something about such a movement of Punjab, call for a separate Khalistan. I would only like to say that this particular feeling or view expressed by a fraction of 1 per cent of the Sikh community which has been in existence now was expressed some time ago by some frustrated politicians who wanted to rejuvinate themselves by this call for a separate Khalistan. This matter has been now limbering and it has been in existence for many years. Why has this matter raised its head today? As I said, it a call by a fraction of 1 per cent of the Sikhs. This has been raised and blown out of all proporation, to my mind, by a section of the press. The press has played up this issue and it has unnecessarily raised this matter. It has in some cases been wrongly thinking that this was the mood of the people and, in some cases, it has been raised by a certain section of the press who owe their political allegiance somewhere else and who have just raised this matter for political expediency.

There s one newspaper in my State which in the course of the last few weeks where the controversy has been raised has issued 17 editorials on Khalistan movement. I stand here here today not only as a member of this House belonging to the Congress Party but as a representative of my community. I would like to say that the Sikhs have always stood for and have been an integral part of this

country. They have always been there today and they shall always remain as an integral part of this country. We do not have to just make statements in this regard. We have to look into the history of Sikhs to know where we stand. The *Khalsa* was created at a time when this country was under the tyrannical rule, when people could not worship freely, when there was no freedom of speech or of thought or of action, when to say something meant death to them. It was at that time that Guru Gobind Singh created the *Khalsa* so that he should fight against the tyranny, so that he would be there and with the force of arms allow people to worship regardless of any religion or creed. It was at that time that the *Khalsa* was created.

From the time of Guru Gobind Singh, if you just look to the history of Sikhs, you will see that whenever there was an invasion of the country, it was the Sikhs who came forward to shed their blood and to stop the invasion. If you go further, you will see that when the annexation of India took place, history tells us that the last battle that the British had to fight, and very strongly so, was against the Sikhs in Punjab and it was not till Punjab was annexed—it was annexed by superiority of arms and by superiority of numbers and the Sikhs lost the battle—that foreign control of this country came about. It was the Sikhs who fought and gave their blood. Hundreds and thousands of them died at that time.

Then, you come closer to the present times. During the freedom struggle, it was the Sikhs who played an active part. Thousands of them died in the freedom struggle. Thousands of Sikhs lost their lives and limbs and they lost their property and today they have become destitutes. They have suffered so much in the freedom struggle.

Ever since independence, this community has defended our borders. Many times, the Sikhs have laid down their lives in the battle-fields. We have always stood by this country in every way.

The view-point of a fraction of 1 per cent of the people of a community cannot be considered to be the view-point of the whole community and unnecessarily this matter has been exaggerated.

Today in the Defence Services we have a great number of Sikhs. There is no house, no village, in my State, which has not contributed to the Defence Services. Today these young men, young Sikh boys, are just standing in guard of their motherland.

This community is ready to go to any remote corner of the borders of this country and to even forest places, whether it is a jungle, near or remote, whether it is somewhere in the East or somewhere in the South. They are there. They are prepared to go even to strange places.

They have very little in common. They have no common language. As a people, they have different customs. They have different eating habits. Everything is different. But one thing common binds them. All the Sikhs feel that they belong to this great country and they are there to protect their country regardless of the fact whether they have anything common with the people or not. This has been our feeling all along and this is what the Sikhs have always contributed to this country.

We have also today this autonomy issue. It has been raised in the past in Punjab.

I would like to say a few words on the Anandpur Saheb resolution. The same party which was in power in Punjab in 1977 is there even today in 1981. That party must answer why during these four years it has remained quiet. It organised a Convention in Chandigarh to discuss fiscal autonomy to which it invited people from other States holding similar views.

[Shri Amrinder Singh]

Why did that Government in power cancel this Convention? Members of Parliament belonging to my State represented that Party in this House for three years, 2 of the 13 Members were Members of the Cabinet. Why did they not raise these issues then and why these issues are being raised today? Is it not political opportunism? I would only like to say that it is the responsibility of every political party, every section of society, of the Press and of every citizen to see that in a State like Punjab where two great communities reside, this sort of irresponsible behaviour and this sort of irresponsible statement which sow seeds of communal discord and tension must not happen because these would unnecessarily create communal disharmony. Every responsible person must know that this sort of political opportunism is of the worst kind.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to say something on this issue on behalf of my party.

This Resolution has come up in this House because of the recent developments particularly in Punjab with regard to the demand of Khalistan.

In Tamil literature, Punjab is known as Panchalam. A very great place is assigned in Tamil literature to the independence and courage of the people of Punjab.

The previous speaker has stated here about the people who are living in Punjab and their participation in national issues. I certainly congratulate that community and thank them for their yeomen service to this country.

This kind of separatist movement is somehow developing in the border States: the examples are the North-Eastern region, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. From this we see some danger from outside. One of the Members has stated here that the Home Minister should find out as to who are those forces from outside. We do not need to have any discovery on that. Every politician knows as to who are backing this kind of movement. As our Home Minister has stated, it should be nipped in the bud itself. These movements have erupted because of many reasons. Whatever may be the thing, this kind of movements should not be allowed. I request this House to stand as one and condemn movements like this.

Some Members on the other side were saying about the Tamil Nadu movement. The time at my disposal is very short. I need two or three hours to explain the history of our movement. Our movement is actually the Dravidian movement which started in the year 1924. Our leader, the founder-leader of our movement, was 'Thandhai Periyar'.

Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naiker, in 1924 he was the President of the State Congress Party; it was composite Madras, including Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Congress Party was financing one Ashram, an orphanage in Tanjore District. Periyar visited that orphanage. That was managed by one Upper caste man. Periyar did not know that there was segregation. When he visited that place, he found that there was segregation; the students of that Ashram were segerated and fed separately: One upper caste was kept in a separate place and the lower caste, consisting of backward communities and Scheduled Castes, was kept separately; and feeding was done separately. Periyar asked, "Why should there be such a segregation? We, the Congress Party, stand for dignity of man." At that time Rajaji was an important person in Tamil Nadu. Rajaji did not agree with Periyar. Periyar fought with the Congress Party, left the Congress Party and formed a separate movement called 'Self-Respect Movement'. Then Periyar was preaching about casteless society. What the other people did, what the powerful

magazines, the powerful community, did was, they said that Periyar was opposing a particular community, that is, the Aryan community. That was focussed as an issue. Then Periyar said,. "If you say that you belong to the Aryan community, I say I belong to the Dravidian community". It was said that Periyar was against casteism. Periyar's argument was that casteism should not be there. Then there was another attack on Periyar: 'Periyar is an atheist'. Periyar said, 'I am not an atheist; I only oppose casteism'. The other people said that the caste system was created by God. Periyar retorted, 'God will not create casteism because God is above all'. Some people quoted some Vedic pronouncements that those who were born from the face are Brahmins, those who were born from the chest are the Kshatriyas, those who were born from things are Vaishnavees and from the legs are the Sudras, etc. Then our Periyar said that this was unnatural and so it cannot be. Had God created the caste system, then he could not have been God. Then all the papers attacked Periyar. Periyar says that there is no God at all. Then he started to analyse what is God and which is God. Then he entered into the Puranas and the activities of the so-called Gods. Then again Periyar thought that it would not help. Then he wanted to have some reformation in the society. That is why he called his Party as a Dravida Kazhagam and it came into being in 1944 only. Right from 1924 to 1944, for 20 years he was preaching only social reformation. For example, I am telling you one thing. He wanted the liberation of Harijans. In those days the Party was called the Harijan Party. Our Dravidian movement was called the Harijan Party because majority of the members were Harijans. That is why it was called Harijan Party. He wanted liberation for the Harijans, freedom for women, dignity of human being, that the dowry system should be abolished, that child marriage should be abolished, that widow remarriage should be permitted and also family planning encouraged. These are the programmes of our Party and our Movement. All these programmes were not liked by the so-called orthodox people. Even family planning was opposed and even the abolition of dowry system was opposed because they said that it was the order of the day and it was the order of Hinduism. Periyar said that there is no equality in the Hinduism and there is no equality before God even though everybody is pleading for equality before law. There is no equality before God and 'that is why I plead for all these things.' That is what Periyar stated. In 1944 only we started a political party and then also we decided not to contest the elections. Only in 1944 we started the Dravida Kazhagam and many people were there in the Party. Then our leader, Anna came out and he started one party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to which I belong, in 1949.

From 1949 to 1956 we did not contest any elections. We wanted to function as a social reformation party. By that time there was a clash between the Congress and the DMK. The Congress Members, I am sorry to say, compelled us to contest the elections because they argued, 'DMK has no backing. Why can't you contest the elections and prove your strength?' Even big leaders said that. Then we decided to contest the elections in 1957. We then got only 15 seats in the Assembly. In 1962 we got 50 seats. In 1967 we got 134. In 1971 we got 184 seats out of 234 seats. In 1967 also we contested 25 seats in the Parliamentary elections and won all seats.

Sir, when the DMK was formed, I already stated in the House yesterday that we wanted a separate country. We wanted a separate nation, that is,

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Dravidasthan consisting of the four southern States, *viz.* Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The reason I have already stated yesterday itself... I will finish in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken more time.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: For two reasons only we wanted Dravidasthan.

One reason was that South was neglected in the matters of industrialisation; secondly, there was a question of language—Hindi. That was the other reason. So, we wanted that. But, since there was a threat from outside in 1962, that is, the aggression by the Chinese, our Anna came out with a statement that we were giving up this demand of Dravidasthan since a threat was coming from outside. Hereafter we were not going to ask for separation of the country. At that time, we were crying for State's autonomy. The meaning of the word autonomy is quite different. My submission is that more powers should be given to the States. That was the autonomy we wanted. Even in the American Constitution or in Swiss Constitution, the autonomy has got a different meaning. In our case autonomy is quite different. We want allocation of funds to the States and more administrative powers should be given to the States. That was our demand. There need not be any agitation against the Central Government on that score. There should be a mutual understanding and a dialogue across the table. That is the point.

Now, as far as my party is concerned, our slogan was this:

"Yadum Core Yavarum Keleer."

The meaning is: All places are ours and all are our kinsmen. This is our Slogan so far as Tamilnadu is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As far as we are concerned, we want to associate ourselves with the national life. That is the reason why the D.M.K. has got an alliance with the Congress Party. This separatist issue comes up because of very many reason. It is the leadership which is important.

For example take Lok Dal. When they came to power, when the Janata was in power, they said that Hindi would be made as a compulsory language in all the States. That was the announcement made by Shri Charan Singh and other leaders. Then only we started opposing the Central Government. At that time DMK was not in power.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): This was never announced.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: So, what we did was that we organised a very big procession all over Tamilnadu wearing black shirts. Shri George Fernandes expressed his feeling that that was not their intention. Though he was telling like that, they were doing it. After Mrs. Gandhi came to power, she came to Madras and gave a categorical assurance to the non-Hindi people that as long as non-Hindi people liked, Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi people. This was what she said.

As far as sharing of powers is concerned, already we have the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations. If there is any difficulty we will discuss across the table. Many have been implemented. If language problem is there or if any State is facing the language problem, she said that she would look into the matter. She openly said this in a public meeting in Madras.

So, Sir, the leadership is strong. The ordinary people, the common man, from Kanyakumari onwards has

got confidence in the present leadership. So, there is no question of a separatist movement or any agitation against the Central Government. Nothing of that thing arises. Therefore, I say that the leadership is also most important. Before I conclude, I want to tell only one thing. The question of any separatist movement never exists. We, the DMK, keep national interests before us. Not only that. I would like to say that some people are arguing—our friends here are also arguing—that Hindi language will bring unity in the country. I would like to tell my friends that there are many occasions. For example Shri Ram Gopal Reddy knows that. Why was there an agitation in Andhra Pradesh between Telengana and Andhra people? Why had it happened? That was because of individual interests. They belong to the same community and the people speak the same language. But, still, the agitation took place there. Even religion will not bring about any unity. Take, for instance, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The religion is the same but they quarrel with each other because they want their own entity for self-survival. In the same way ideology will also not bring unity. Take for instance communism. There are many communist countries. Though ideology is one yet different countries are there. What will bring unity is tolerance and endurance. I would like to read out Article 2 of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights:

> "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social orgin, property, birth or other status."

On this basis—where respect is given and taken—if policies are adopted there will not be any danger to this nation. So, any movement of separatism should be condemned by one and all and by the whole House with one voice. By saying this I support the Resolution moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that some time back an hon. Member wanted to raise the question of quorum . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not on record.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, the question of Khalistan may not be given that importance but the question of the centrifugal forces appearing in the country should be given importance and in this way of debating we are not doing proper justice to the serious issue. I also propose that this debate should be dis-continued and if you have got no time in the fixed schemes you may put it in the next week in the morning hours from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. so as to debate it thoroughly. It is not a simple issue. According to your calculation it will go upto 10 O'clock so as to do justice. Therefore, my proposal is that it should be deferred to next week and debate fixed in the morning hours. Sir, if you do not agree with my suggestion then I will press for quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you press for quorum then the quorum bell will have to be rung. The quorum bell is being rung. Now, the quorum bells have been rung. The issue of quorum has been raised by Mr. A. K. Roy. There is no quorum in the House. Therefore I adjourn the House to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven hours of the Clock on Friday, April 24, 1981/Vaisakha 4, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPMRND—RS I—685 LS—27-7-81—890.